

1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

CENSUS TRACTS
AND BNA'S

LIBRARY
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
LIBRARY,

CENSUS '90



1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas

Ponce, PR MSA



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Decennial Planning Division, **Susan M. Miskura**, Chief, coordinated and directed all census operations. **Patricia A. Berman**, Assistant Division Chief for Content and Data Products, and **Lourdes N. Flaim**, Chief, Puerto Rico and Outlying Areas Branch, developed, directed, and coordinated the 1990 Census of Puerto Rico. Other assistant division chiefs were **Robert R. Bair**, **Rachel F. Brown**, **James L. Dinwiddie**, **Allan A. Stephenson**, and **Edwin B. Wagner, Jr.** The following other branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Cheryl R. Landman**, **Adolfo L. Paez**, **A. Edward Pike**, and **William A. Starr**. Other important contributors were **Julia Buckley-Ess**, **Ada Costa-Cash**, **Idabelle B. Hovland**, **Ivonne Pabón-Marrero**, **Abraham A. Piceno**, and **Gloria J. Porter**.

The Puerto Rico Planning Board, under the direction of Engineer **Patria G. Custodio**, Chairperson, assisted by **Lillian Torres-Aguirre**, Census Coordinator, organized the Puerto Rico Interagency Committee for the 1990 Census of Population and Housing, coordinated its review of the proposed questionnaire content and data products specifications, and provided assistance with other census activities.

The Decennial Operations Division, **Arnold A. Jackson**, Chief, was responsible for processing and tabulating census data. Assistant division chiefs were: **Donald R. Dalzell**, **Kenneth A. Riccini**, **Billy E. Stark**, and **James E. Steed**. Processing offices were managed by **Alfred Cruz, Jr.**, **Earle B. Knapp, Jr.**, **Judith N. Petty**, **Mark M. Taylor**, **Russell L. Valentine, Jr.**, **Carol A. Van Horn**, and **C. Kemble Worley**. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Jonathan G. Ankers**, **Sharron S. Baucom**, **Catharine W. Burt**, **Vickie L. Cotton**, **Robert J. Hemmig**, **George H. McLaughlin**, **Carol M. Miller**, **Lorraine D. Neece**, **Peggy S. Payne**, **William L. Peil**, **Cotty A. Smith**, **Dennis W. Stoudt**, and **Richard R. Warren**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor I. Banks**, **Miriam R. Barton**, **Danny L. Burkhead**, **J. Kenneth Butler, Jr.**, **Albert A. Csellar**, **Donald H. Danbury**, **Judith A. Dawson**, **Donald R. Dwyer**, **Beverly B. Fransen**, **Katherine H. Gilbert**, **Lynn A. Hollabaugh**, **Charles J. Kahn**, **Ellen B. Katzoff**, **Randy M. Klear**, **Norman W. Larsen**, **Peter J. Long**, **Sue Love**, **Patricia O. Madson**, **Mark J. Matsko**, **John R. Murphy**, **Dan E. Philipp**, **Evelyn Proctor**, **Eugene M. Rashlich**, **Maria E. Reed**, **Willie T. Robertson**, **Barbara A. Rosen**, **Sharon A. Schoch**, **Imelda B. Severdia**, **Emmett F. Spiers**, **Johanne M. Stovall**, **Annette P. Taylor**, and **Jess D. Thompson**.

The Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, **Daniel H. Weinberg**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the economic and housing characteristics. **Gordon W. Green, Jr.**, Assistant Division Chief for Economic Characteristics, and **Leonard J. Norry**, Assistant Division Chief for Housing Characteristics, directed the development of this work. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **William A. Downs**, **Peter J. Fronczek**, **Patricia A. Johnson**, **Enrique J. Lamas**, **Charles T. Nelson**, and **Thomas S. Scopp**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor F. Baugher**, **Jeanne C. Benetti**, **Robert L. Bennefield**, **Robert W. Bonnette**, **William S. Chapin**, **Higinio Feliciano**, **Timothy S. Grall**, **Cynthia J. Harpine**, **Selwyn Jones**, **Mary C. Kirk**, **Richard G. Kreinsen**, **Gordon H. Lester**, **Mark S. Littman**, **Wilfred T. Masumura**, **John M. McNeil**, **Diane C. Murphy**, **George F. Patterson**, **Thomas J. Palumbo**, **Kirby G. Posey**, **John Priebe**, **Anne D. Smoler**, and **Carmina F. Young**.

The Population Division, **Paula J. Schneider**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the demographic and social characteristics of the population. **Philip N. Fulton**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Programs, directed the development of this work. Other assistant division chiefs were **Nampeo R. McKenney** and **Arthur J. Norton**. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Jorge H. del Pinal**, **Campbell J. Gibson**, **Roderick J. Harrison**, **Donald J. Hernandez**, **Jane H. Ingold**, **Martin T. O'Connell**, **Marie Pees**, **J. Gregory Robinson**, **Phillip A. Salopek**, **Paul M. Siegel**, **Robert C. Speaker**, **Gregory K. Spencer**, and **Cynthia M. Taeuber**. Other important contributors were **Celia G. Boertlein**, **Rosalind R. Bruno**, **Janice A. Costanzo**, **Rosemarie C. Cowan**, **Arthur R. Cresce**, **Larry G. Curran**, **Carmen DeNavas**, **Robert O. Grymes**, **Kristin A. Hansen**, **Mary C. Hawkins**, **Rodger V. Johnson**, **Michael J. Levin**, **Edna L. Paisano**, **Sherry B. Pollock**, **Stanley J. Rolark**, **A. Dianne Schmidley**, **Denise I. Smith**, and **Nancy L. Sweet**.

The Data User Services Division, **Marshall L. Turner, Jr.**, Chief, directed the development of data product dissemination and information to increase awareness, understanding, and use of census data. **Marie G.**

Argana, Assistant Chief for Data User Services, directed preparation of electronic data products and their dissemination. **Alfonso E. Mirabal**, Assistant Chief for Group Information and Advisory Services, directed activities related to the National Services Program, State Data Centers, and preparation of training materials. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Deborah D. Barrett**, **Frederick G. Bohme**, **Larry W. Carbaugh**, **James P. Curry**, **Samuel H. Johnson**, **John C. Kavalianus**, and **Forrest B. Williams**. Other important contributors were **Molly Abramowitz**, **Barbara J. Aldrich**, **Delores A. Baldwin**, **Ramala Basu**, **Geneva A. Burns**, **Carmen D. Campbell**, **James R. Clark**, **Virginia L. Collins**, **George H. Dailey, Jr.**, **Barbara L. Hatchl**, **Paul T. Manka**, **John D. McCall**, **Jo Ann Norris**, **David M. Pemberton**, **Sarabeth Rodriguez**, **Charles J. Wade**, **Joyce J. Ware**, and **Gary M. Young**.

The Geography Division, **Robert W. Marx**, Chief, directed and coordinated the census mapping and geographic activities. **Jack R. George**, Assistant Division Chief for Geoprocessing, directed the planning and development of the TIGER System and related software. **Robert A. LaMacchia**, Assistant Division Chief for Planning, directed the planning and implementation of processes for defining 1990 census geographic areas. **Silla G. Tomasi**, Assistant Division Chief for Operations, managed the planning and implementation of 1990 census mapping applications using the TIGER System. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Frederick R. Broome**, **Linda M. Franz**, **David E. Galdi**, **Dan N. Harding**, **Donald I. Hirschfeld**, **Peter Rosenson**, **Joel Sobel**, and **Brian Swanhart**. Other important contributors were **Gerard Boudriault**, **Desmond J. Carron**, **Anthony W. Costanzo**, **Paul W. Daisey**, **Beverly A. Davis**, **Carl S. Hantman**, **Christine J. Kinnear**, **Terence D. McDowell**, **Wendell McManus**, **Linda M. Pike**, **Rose J. A. Quarato**, **Lourdes Ramirez**, **Janemary G. Rosenson**, **Daniel L. Sweeney**, **Timothy F. Trainor**, and **Phyllis S. Willette**.

The Statistical Support Division, **John H. Thompson**, Chief, directed the application of mathematical statistical techniques in the design and conduct of the census. **John S. Linebarger**, Assistant Division Chief for Quality Assurance, directed the development and implementation of operational and software quality assurance. **Henry F. Woltman**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Design, directed the development and implementation of sample design, disclosure avoidance, weighting, and variance estimation procedures. **Howard Hogan**, Assistant Chief for Coverage Measurement, and **David V. Bateman**, Chief, Coverage Studies and Evaluation Staff, were contributing assistant division chiefs. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Florence H. Abramson**, **Nicholas S. Alberti**, **Gregg J. Diffendal**, **Deborah H. Griffin**, **Richard A. Griffin**, **Michael L. Mersch**, and **Jimmie B. Scott**. Other important contributors were **Maribel Aponte**, **James E. Hartman**, **Alfredo Navarro**, **Michael D. Sinclair**, **Kathryn F. Thomas**, **Amy L. Tillman**, **Maria E. Urrutia**, and **O. Annetta Walker**.

The Administrative and Publications Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, provided direction for the census administrative services, publications, printing, and graphics functions. **Michael G. Garland** was a contributing assistant division chief. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Bernard E. Baymler**, **Albert W. Cosner**, **Gary J. Lauffer**, **Gerald A. Mann**, **Clement B. Nettles**, **Russell Price**, and **Barbara J. Stanard**. Other important contributors were **Barbara M. Abbott**, **Robert J. Brown**, **David M. Coontz**, and **John T. Overby**.

The Data Preparation Division, **Joseph S. Harris**, Chief, provided management of a multi-operational facility including kit preparation, procurement, warehousing and supply, and census processing activities. **Plummer Alston, Jr.**, and **Patricia M. Clark** were assistant division chiefs.

The Field Division, **Stanley D. Matchett**, Chief, directed the census data collection and associated field operations. **Richard L. Bitzer**, **Richard F. Blass**, **Karl K. Kindel**, and **John W. Marshall** were assistant division chiefs. **Sheila H. Grimm** was the director of the New York Regional Office with responsibility for the Census of Puerto Rico.

The Personnel Division, **David P. Warner**, Chief, provided management direction and guidance to the staffing, planning pay systems, and employee relations programs for the census. **Colleen A. Woodard** was the assistant chief.

1990 CPH-3-264

**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Ponce, PR MSA**

Issued September 1993



**U.S. Department of Commerce
Ronald H. Brown, Secretary**

Economics and Statistics Administration



**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director**



**Economics and Statistics
Administration**



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director

Charles D. Jones, Associate Director for
Decennial Census

William P. Butz, Associate Director for
Demographic Programs

Bryant Benton, Associate Director for
Field Operations

Clifford J. Parker, Acting Associate Director
for Administration

Peter A. Bounpane, Assistant Director for
Decennial Census

CONTENTS

	Page
List of Statistical Tables	iv
How to Use This Census Report.....	I-1
Table Finding Guide.....	II-1
User Notes	III-1
List of Census Tract Reports and Census Tract Comparability Tables.....	IV-1

Statistical Tables (For detailed list of statistical tables, see page iv.)	1
--	---

APPENDIXES

A. Area Classifications	A-1
B. Definitions of Subject Characteristics	B-1
C. Accuracy of the Data.....	C-1
D. Collection and Processing Procedures.....	D-1
E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages	E-1
F. Data Products and User Assistance	F-1
G. Maps	G-1

LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES

[An asterisk (*) indicates that the table was omitted because there were no qualifying geographic area(s) or population group(s)]

Table	Page	Table	Page
1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	1	5. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	37
2. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	10	6. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	46
3. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	19	7. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	55
4. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	28	8. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	64

HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

CONTENTS

Contents of the Appendixes	I-3
Census Tract Comparability Tables	I-3
Graphics	I-3
How to Find Subject-Matter Data	I-1
How to Use the Statistical Tables	I-2
User Notes	I-3

INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 Census of Puerto Rico were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects for the Total Population and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	
Age.....	1
Ability to read and write.....	3
Ability to speak Spanish and English.....	3
Class of worker.....	4
Disability.....	4
Educational attainment.....	3
Family type by presence of own children.....	1
Fertility.....	3
Household type and relationship.....	1
Income in 1989.....	5
Industry.....	4
Journey to work.....	3
Labor force status.....	4
Marital status.....	1
Means of transportation to work.....	3
Occupation.....	4
Place of birth.....	3
Place of work.....	3
Poverty status in 1989.....	5
Residence in 1985.....	3
School enrollment and type of school.....	3
Sex.....	1
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	3
Vocational training.....	3
Work status in 1989.....	4
Workers in family in 1989.....	4
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	
Air conditioning.....	6
Bathrooms.....	6
Bedrooms.....	6
Condition of housing unit.....	6
Condominium.....	2
Contract rent.....	2
Cooking fuel.....	6
Gross rent.....	7
Household income in 1989.....	6
Kitchen facilities.....	6
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	7
Persons in unit.....	2
Persons per room.....	2
Plumbing facilities.....	2, 6
Rooms.....	2
Sewage disposal.....	6
Source of water.....	6
Telephone in unit.....	6
Tenure.....	2
Type of construction.....	6
Type of water heater.....	6
Units in structure.....	2
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units).....	6
Vacancy characteristics.....	2
Value.....	2
Vehicles available.....	6
Year householder moved into unit.....	6
Year structure built.....	6
LAND AREA	1

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more

lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the *stub* entries following it. The use of indentation in a *stub* indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the *boxhead* to the bottom of the table and from the right of the *stub* to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE

Table number and title			Headnote			Column head									
Heading			Stubhead			Boxhead									
Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990			The State of Alaska			Total									
[See text for details of definitions and sources, and for notes on comparability of data]			The State of Alaska			Total									

Housing Unit Counts report. The information for all States and Puerto Rico appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a municipio subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one municipio subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by municipio, metropolitan area, or voting district.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 1990 census reports. If graphics are shown in a report, they are presented immediately after the "User Notes" section.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages. Census questionnaires were available in Spanish and in English. Respondent instructions

explaining how to complete the short-form questionnaire were available in Spanish only; no respondent instructions were provided for the long-form questionnaires.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed

reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side. Tables 1 through 2 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 3 through 7 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	
Age.....	1
Ability to read and write.....	3
Ability to speak Spanish and English	3
Class of worker	4
Disability	4
Educational attainment.....	3
Family type by presence of own children.....	1
Fertility.....	3
Household type and relationship	1
Income in 1989	5
Industry	4
Journey to work.....	3
Labor force status.....	4
Marital status	1
Means of transportation to work	3
Occupation	4
Place of birth	3
Place of work	3
Poverty status in 1989	5
Residence in 1985	3
School enrollment and type of school	3
Sex.....	1
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	3
Vocational training.....	3
Work status in 1989	4
Workers in family in 1989	4
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	
Air conditioning	6
Bathrooms	6
Bedrooms	6
Condition of housing unit.....	6
Condominium	2
Contract rent	2
Cooking fuel	6
Gross rent.....	7
Household income in 1989	6
Kitchen facilities.....	6
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	7
Persons in unit.....	2
Persons per room	2
Plumbing facilities	2, 6
Rooms.....	2
Sewage disposal	6
Source of water	6
Telephone in unit.....	6
Tenure	2
Type of construction.....	6
Type of water heater	6
Units in structure	2
Vacancy characteristics	2
Value	2
Vehicles available	6
Year householder moved into unit.....	6
Year structure built	6
LAND AREA	1

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Table 1 presents data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and table 2 shows 100-percent housing data. Tables 3 through 5 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 6 and 7 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents.

User Note 5

The data shown in this product for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, and marital status).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 6

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B.

User Note 7

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, and block groups. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, sex, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during

sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, and sex, and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 8

The procedures used to classify persons by employment status in the 1990 Census of Puerto Rico differed from those used for the United States in the handling of responses concerning layoff status. A significant number of persons in Puerto Rico who are classified as "not in labor force" would have been incorrectly classified as "unemployed" if the classification procedures for Puerto Rico had been identical to those for the United States.

PONCE, PR MSA

User Note 1

Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that certain units were incorrectly classified as mobile homes rather than single family or multi-family units. Accordingly, caution should be exercised in using the data for mobile homes.

User Note 2

Caution should be exercised when using data reported on "Vacancy Status." The category "Rented or sold, not occupied" may include a significant number of housing units which should have been classified as "Seasonal, recreational, or occasional use."

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
		73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
		78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
26	Mississippi	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
27	Missouri	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		
28	Montana			115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
29	Nebraska	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
30	Nevada	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		
		83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
31	New Hampshire	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
32	Not Assigned	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		
33	New Mexico				Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
34	New York	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		
35	North Carolina	87	Billings, MT MSA		
		88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
37	Ohio	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma				
39	Oregon	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
40	Pennsylvania	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
		93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
41	Rhode Island	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
42	South Carolina			122	Columbus, OH MSA
43	South Dakota		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
44	Tennessee			124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
45	Texas	95A	Boston, MA PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
		95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		
46	Utah	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
47	Vermont			125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
48	Virginia	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA		
49	Washington	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
50	West Virginia	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
51	Wisconsin	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
52	Wyoming	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
54	Not Assigned	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
55	Virgin Islands				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA		
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
		186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA			239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA		
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
		196	Kokomo, IN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA			244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
		201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA			245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
		206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA			245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA		
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
		211	Lima, OH MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA			249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA		
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA			251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
			Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA			254	Panama City, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA		
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA			256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
		215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA				Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
		217	Lubbock, TX MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA		
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA			260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
		222	Mansfield, OH MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA				
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	225	Medford, OR MSA	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA		
			Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:		
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA		
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	293	San Diego, CA MSA	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA		
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	295A		324	Tulsa, OK MSA
		295B	San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA		Caguas, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA		San Juan, PR PMSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
		299	Savannah, GA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA			336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
		302	Sharon, PA MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA		
281	Rochester, NY MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA			341	Worcester, MA MSA
		307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA		
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA			346	Yuma, AZ MSA
		312	Springfield, MA MSA		
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	313	State College, PA MSA		
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA		
292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA		
		316	Syracuse, NY MSA		

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
JUANA DÍAZ MUNICIPIO, PR	
719.02 -----	7109 (pt.)
7101.98 -----	7101
7109.01 -----	7109 (pt.)
7109.02 -----	7109 (pt.)
PONCE MUNICIPIO, PR	
702.01 -----	702 (pt.)
	727.02 (pt.)
702.02 -----	702 (pt.)
	707 (pt.)
705.01 -----	705.01
	722.01 (pt.)
705.12 -----	705.02 (pt.)
	727.01 (pt.)
705.22 -----	705.02 (pt.)
707 -----	707 (pt.)
709 -----	702 (pt.)
	709
714.01 -----	714 (pt.)
714.02 -----	714 (pt.)
721.01 -----	721 (pt.)
721.02 -----	721 (pt.)
722.01 -----	722.01 (pt.)
722.02 -----	722.02
	723 (pt.)
723 -----	723 (pt.)
724 -----	722.01 (pt.)
	724
	725 (pt.)
725 -----	725 (pt.)
727.01 -----	727.01 (pt.)
727.02 -----	727.02 (pt.)
730.01 -----	730 (pt.)
730.02 -----	730 (pt.)
730.03 -----	730 (pt.)
730.04 -----	730 (pt.)
730.05 -----	730 (pt.)
730.06 -----	730 (pt.)
730.07 -----	730 (pt.)

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
JUANA DÍAZ MUNICIPIO, PR	
7101 -----	7101.98
7109 -----	719.02
	7109.01
	7109.02
PONCE MUNICIPIO, PR	
702 -----	702.01 (pt.)
	702.02 (pt.)
	709 (pt.)
705.01 -----	705.01 (pt.)
705.02 -----	705.12 (pt.)
	705.22
707 -----	702.02 (pt.)
	707
709 -----	709 (pt.)
714 -----	714.01
	714.02
721 -----	721.01
	721.02
722.01 -----	705.01 (pt.)
	722.01
	724 (pt.)
722.02 -----	722.02 (pt.)
723 -----	722.02 (pt.)
	723
724 -----	724 (pt.)
725 -----	724 (pt.)
	725
727.01 -----	705.12 (pt.)
	727.01
727.02 -----	702.01 (pt.)
	727.02
730 -----	730.01
	730.02
	730.03
	730.04
	730.05
	730.06
	730.07

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Ponce Municipio		Juana Díaz Municipio					
	Ponce, PR MSA	Juana Díaz Municipio	Total	Ponce zona urbana	Tract 719.02	Tract 7101.98	Tract 7102	Tract 7103	Tract 7104	Tract 7105
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	456.9	156.2	300.7	76.6	.3	45.0	15.3	17.6	1.0	.7
Square miles	176.4	60.3	116.1	29.6	.1	17.4	5.9	6.8	.4	.3
AGE										
All persons	232 947	45 198	187 749	159 151	770	3 443	5 854	6 148	2 820	1 831
Under 5 years	21 587	4 311	17 276	14 525	56	297	627	581	266	158
5 to 9 years	22 656	4 571	18 085	15 071	72	329	577	725	305	142
10 to 14 years	24 264	5 122	19 142	15 912	97	409	706	830	300	178
15 to 19 years	23 257	4 840	18 417	15 408	117	382	601	605	297	162
20 to 24 years	18 545	3 693	14 852	12 350	64	283	529	372	217	162
25 to 34 years	32 736	6 588	26 148	21 819	83	493	854	985	423	234
35 to 44 years	29 078	5 532	23 546	20 045	102	456	663	871	278	167
45 to 54 years	21 829	4 006	17 823	15 453	85	330	496	525	228	199
55 to 64 years	16 448	2 760	13 688	12 046	45	189	339	312	183	163
65 to 74 years	12 713	2 118	10 595	9 284	23	151	291	209	186	142
75 to 84 years	7 527	1 264	6 263	5 529	23	96	134	104	100	89
85 years and over	2 307	393	1 914	1 709	3	28	37	29	37	35
3 and 4 years	8 744	1 774	6 970	5 804	19	124	254	259	108	66
16 years and over	159 623	30 129	129 494	110 526	520	2 334	3 821	3 851	1 888	1 319
18 years and over	150 267	28 201	122 066	104 275	481	2 182	3 575	3 624	1 758	1 259
21 years and over	137 292	25 596	111 696	95 634	413	1 965	3 215	3 339	1 605	1 163
60 years and over	30 138	5 010	25 128	22 133	65	364	611	477	410	336
62 years and over	27 113	4 532	22 581	19 879	56	332	552	433	381	306
Median	26.8	25.1	27.2	27.7	23.2	25.4	23.8	24.3	25.6	29.4
Female	120 321	22 666	97 655	83 783	414	1 734	2 892	3 156	1 474	967
Under 5 years	10 662	2 099	8 563	7 202	30	149	297	281	118	75
5 to 9 years	11 108	2 251	8 857	7 393	39	176	252	363	143	71
10 to 14 years	11 926	2 477	9 449	7 865	56	191	349	401	156	87
15 to 19 years	11 304	2 257	9 047	7 635	53	183	288	297	148	73
20 to 24 years	9 438	1 828	7 610	6 454	40	147	252	189	118	84
25 to 34 years	17 361	3 364	13 997	11 892	39	252	447	531	232	128
35 to 44 years	15 489	2 874	12 615	10 892	60	237	332	462	153	100
45 to 54 years	11 696	2 060	9 636	8 470	43	173	245	277	127	110
55 to 64 years	8 786	1 432	7 354	6 542	25	86	186	170	98	83
65 to 74 years	6 929	1 127	5 802	5 156	15	76	151	115	109	77
75 to 84 years	4 139	656	3 483	3 153	13	49	73	53	51	52
85 years and over	1 483	241	1 242	1 129	1	15	20	17	21	27
3 and 4 years	4 334	891	3 443	2 880	11	57	127	132	53	38
16 years and over	84 258	15 321	68 937	59 791	276	1 179	1 929	2 034	1 023	717
18 years and over	79 816	14 454	65 362	56 764	261	1 112	1 816	1 918	962	691
21 years and over	73 372	13 203	60 169	52 355	229	1 002	1 645	1 779	881	648
60 years and over	16 611	2 649	13 962	12 521	39	176	327	260	224	190
62 years and over	14 968	2 401	12 567	11 273	31	163	294	237	211	177
Median	28.2	26.2	28.7	29.4	23.8	25.6	25.2	25.9	27.7	31.3
Male	112 626	22 532	90 094	75 368	356	1 709	2 962	2 992	1 346	864
Median age	25.3	23.9	25.6	25.9	22.5	25.0	22.8	22.7	23.6	26.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	232 947	45 198	187 749	159 151	770	3 443	5 854	6 148	2 820	1 831
In households	229 873	44 656	185 217	157 623	770	3 443	5 853	6 137	2 820	1 828
Householder	66 201	12 010	54 191	46 983	208	885	1 505	1 647	793	583
Family householder	55 828	10 333	45 495	39 193	178	782	1 321	1 469	656	461
Nonfamily householder	10 373	1 677	8 696	7 790	30	103	184	178	137	122
Living alone	9 708	1 599	8 109	7 233	30	100	179	163	130	113
Spouse	38 612	7 299	31 313	26 588	124	580	970	1 095	400	275
Child	103 683	21 138	82 545	69 152	386	1 702	2 870	2 944	1 288	769
Other relatives	18 243	3 644	14 599	12 601	47	231	476	384	299	160
Nonrelatives	3 134	565	2 569	2 299	5	45	32	67	40	41
Institutionalized persons	2 404	473	1 931	927	—	—	—	10	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	670	69	601	601	—	—	1	—	—	3
Persons per household	3.47	3.72	3.42	3.35	3.70	3.89	3.89	3.73	3.56	3.14
Persons per family	3.88	4.10	3.82	3.76	4.13	4.21	4.27	4.01	4.03	3.61
Persons 65 years and over	22 547	3 775	18 772	16 522	49	275	462	342	323	266
In households	22 056	3 773	18 283	16 086	49	275	462	342	323	265
Householder	14 538	2 575	11 963	10 490	39	190	311	230	219	178
Nonfamily householder	4 781	818	3 963	3 572	15	52	81	66	78	64
Living alone	4 619	801	3 818	3 434	15	52	80	61	78	62
Spouse	4 044	666	3 378	2 928	7	47	91	57	58	47
Other relatives	3 184	482	2 702	2 444	3	30	53	44	37	37
Nonrelatives	290	50	240	224	—	8	2	2	2	3
Institutionalized persons	430	1	429	376	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	61	1	60	60	—	—	—	—	—	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	55 828	10 333	45 495	39 193	178	782	1 321	1 469	656	461
With own children under 18 years	32 358	6 366	25 992	22 058	109	488	825	1 020	378	233
Number of own children under 18 years	72 638	14 785	57 853	48 256	253	1 131	1 999	2 294	884	504
Married-couple families	38 612	7 299	31 313	26 588	124	580	970	1 095	400	275
With own children under 18 years	23 531	4 792	18 739	15 635	84	398	660	805	234	135
Number of own children under 18 years	53 252	11 222	42 030	34 402	203	935	1 611	1 866	556	283
Female householder, no husband present	14 145	2 337	11 808	10 620	47	136	269	300	217	158
With own children under 18 years	7 515	1 214	6 301	5 665	21	55	129	175	121	88
Number of own children under 18 years	16 409	2 710	13 699	12 224	35	121	305	339	275	193
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	77 815	15 355	62 460	52 320	256	1 190	1 950	1 901	892	619
Never married	26 065	5 345	20 720	17 118	104	408	690	549	302	215
Now married, except separated	43 785	8 465	35 320	29 744	134	682	1 083	1 201	468	325
Consensually married	4 855	1 242	3 613	2 860	9	82	199	130	55	38
Separated	1 898	450	1 448	1 171	3	27	61	40	30	26
Widowed	2 296	446	1 850	1 584	4	33	57	44	42	20
Divorced	3 771	649	3 122	2 703	5	40	59	67	50	33
Females 15 years and over	86 625	15 839	70 786	61 323	289	1 218	1 994	2 111	1 057	734
Never married	23 021	4 131	18 890	16 449	93	352	521	505	286	193
Now married, except separated	43 619	8 431	35 188	29 842	141	670	1 103	1 216	479	330
Consensually married	4 799	1 229	3 570	2 881	34	82	195	133	55	39
Separated	3 502	699	2 803	2 427	12	46	93	85	48	28
Widowed	8 833	1 543	7 290	6 547	27	113	189	137	126	106
Divorced	7 650	1 035	6 615	6 058	16	37	88	168	118	77

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Juana Díaz Municipio—Con.						Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Ponce Municipio			
	Tract 7106	Tract 7107	Tract 7108	Tract 7109.01	Tract 7109.02	Tract 7110	Tract 722.01	Tract 722.02	Tract 723	Tract 724
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1.7	26.4	13.8	6.6	19.6	8.3	5.0	5.1	28.5	11.0
Square miles .....	.7	10.2	5.3	2.6	7.6	3.2	1.9	2.0	11.0	4.2
AGE										
All persons	3 139	2 124	5 615	4 599	3 194	5 661	4 940	6 226	1 927	6 373
Under 5 years	214	190	551	529	258	584	438	424	185	510
5 to 9 years	223	203	560	527	281	627	479	595	179	621
10 to 14 years	298	199	631	566	275	633	541	700	200	735
15 to 19 years	302	223	605	553	365	628	513	629	218	709
20 to 24 years	227	190	462	382	357	448	378	413	148	494
25 to 34 years	410	312	786	589	579	840	624	807	265	770
35 to 44 years	347	241	718	593	455	641	564	1 083	223	896
45 to 54 years	360	198	509	351	254	471	524	625	170	621
55 to 64 years	322	138	369	232	158	310	340	477	133	396
65 to 74 years	239	118	236	148	110	265	220	279	127	350
75 to 84 years	140	85	152	99	78	164	193	145	64	201
85 years and over	57	27	36	30	24	50	126	49	15	70
3 and 4 years	87	68	218	230	96	245	194	167	71	207
16 years and over	2 344	1 479	3 729	2 851	2 313	3 680	3 368	4 352	1 319	4 343
18 years and over	2 217	1 401	3 505	2 624	2 165	3 410	3 172	4 086	1 234	4 057
21 years and over	2 051	1 274	3 164	2 347	1 960	3 100	2 882	3 793	1 112	3 692
60 years and over	582	287	599	376	289	614	680	676	273	792
62 years and over	525	269	529	335	253	561	626	589	251	717
Median	32.1	26.4	25.0	21.7	25.9	24.0	26.9	29.9	26.3	26.5
Female	1 627	1 015	2 874	2 315	1 358	2 840	2 630	3 284	970	3 255
Under 5 years	101	82	284	264	121	297	221	189	91	233
5 to 9 years	111	94	277	272	144	309	220	311	86	313
10 to 14 years	124	99	302	270	137	305	279	342	114	347
15 to 19 years	136	96	287	263	148	285	249	308	98	360
20 to 24 years	115	97	248	204	118	216	201	207	75	251
25 to 34 years	220	156	418	312	176	453	348	440	128	418
35 to 44 years	182	114	397	300	214	323	320	610	117	464
45 to 54 years	201	101	257	173	114	239	297	364	93	329
55 to 64 years	181	56	182	127	77	161	173	250	69	202
65 to 74 years	140	67	123	61	55	138	125	155	57	198
75 to 84 years	77	35	77	50	39	87	114	81	34	98
85 years and over	39	18	22	19	15	27	83	27	8	42
3 and 4 years	39	33	108	114	47	132	87	71	33	87
16 years and over	1 266	716	1 937	1 447	925	1 872	1 850	2 368	658	2 269
18 years and over	1 209	685	1 834	1 338	872	1 756	1 748	2 238	624	2 129
21 years and over	1 130	626	1 673	1 201	786	1 603	1 612	2 091	567	1 948
60 years and over	334	143	303	183	144	326	396	366	133	425
62 years and over	305	140	260	160	131	292	368	316	121	390
Median	35.4	26.9	25.9	22.1	25.4	23.0	28.9	32.3	27.0	28.2
Male	1 512	1 109	2 741	2 284	1 836	2 821	2 310	2 942	957	3 118
Median age	28.7	25.9	23.9	21.1	26.1	23.0	24.2	26.9	25.8	24.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	3 139	2 124	5 615	4 599	3 194	5 661	4 940	6 226	1 927	6 373
In households	3 139	2 124	5 610	4 599	2 695	5 638	4 735	6 209	1 927	6 306
Householder	961	562	1 476	1 172	723	1 495	1 266	1 771	554	1 677
Family householder	761	499	1 283	1 014	630	1 279	1 120	1 590	432	1 475
Nonfamily householder	200	63	193	158	93	216	146	181	122	202
Living alone	196	61	180	146	91	210	135	165	118	198
Spouse	549	391	946	717	431	821	782	1 166	235	1 079
Child	1 307	1 003	2 690	2 244	1 244	2 691	2 268	2 715	899	2 928
Other relatives	299	151	400	357	286	554	380	460	191	581
Nonrelatives	23	17	98	109	11	77	39	97	48	41
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	440	23	186	17	—	67
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	5	—	59	—	19	—	—	—
Persons per household	3.27	3.78	3.80	3.92	3.73	3.77	3.74	3.51	3.48	3.76
Persons per family	3.83	4.10	4.15	4.27	4.11	4.18	4.06	3.73	4.07	4.11
Persons 65 years and over	436	230	424	277	212	479	539	473	206	621
In households	436	230	424	277	211	479	535	473	206	595
Householder	300	148	278	198	145	339	203	274	152	401
Nonfamily householder	127	41	91	70	42	91	58	73	53	93
Living alone	125	41	88	68	41	90	54	71	52	91
Spouse	73	58	81	39	33	75	69	89	32	111
Other relatives	56	24	53	30	31	63	75	93	22	76
Nonrelatives	7	—	12	10	2	2	8	17	—	7
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	1	—	182	—	—	26
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	761	499	1 283	1 014	630	1 279	1 120	1 590	432	1 475
With own children under 18 years	365	276	820	703	385	764	671	925	250	849
Number of own children under 18 years	776	646	1 870	1 717	829	1 882	1 548	1 900	581	1 986
Married-couple families	549	391	946	717	431	821	782	1 166	235	1 079
With own children under 18 years	277	235	616	517	297	534	490	713	145	676
Number of own children under 18 years	604	558	1 392	1 246	634	1 334	1 115	1 509	337	1 590
Female householder, no husband present	174	74	239	206	163	354	288	370	131	317
With own children under 18 years	74	25	143	123	76	184	162	199	69	146
Number of own children under 18 years	137	53	332	311	170	439	385	369	151	331
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 113	792	1 862	1 468	1 424	1 888	1 572	2 065	684	2 145
Never married	386	284	608	464	629	706	531	666	265	724
Now married, except separated	606	434	1 113	861	593	965	889	1 257	309	1 210
Consensually married	41	48	127	183	95	212	80	54	77	132
Separated	35	13	25	50	61	78	31	19	40	54
Widowed	30	21	56	35	29	70	65	49	32	67
Divorced	56	40	60	58	112	69	56	74	38	90
Females 15 years and over	1 291	740	2 011	1 509	956	1 929	1 910	2 442	679	2 362
Never married	375	186	535	355	247	483	533	650	195	657
Now married, except separated	608	432	1 123	862	482	985	897	1 263	309	1 224
Consensually married	44	48	127	179	76	217	83	56	76	131
Separated	39	17	50	88	60	133	90	53	48	88
Widowed	180	74	178	111	91	211	223	204	78	227
Divorced	89	31	125	93	76	117	167	272	49	166

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Ponce Municipio—Con.					Ponce zona urbana, Ponce Municipio				
	Tract 725	Tract 727.02	Tract 728	Tract 729	Tract 730.02	Tract 701	Tract 702.01	Tract 702.02	Tract 703	Tract 704
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	20.6	29.3	35.3	22.0	16.9	5.1	1.3	2.0	.4	.3
Square miles	7.9	11.3	13.6	8.5	6.5	2.0	.5	.8	.1	.1
AGE										
All persons	5 834	9 202	1 475	5 473	5 932	5 334	4 865	3 163	3 432	3 950
Under 5 years	630	902	129	437	674	387	509	312	373	572
5 to 9 years	610	1 013	175	505	707	408	482	338	337	501
10 to 14 years	684	1 187	162	567	586	509	554	311	323	433
15 to 19 years	588	1 022	149	683	557	610	554	315	310	388
20 to 24 years	406	706	124	422	632	384	422	255	234	348
25 to 34 years	963	1 271	196	690	1 151	610	700	447	458	622
35 to 44 years	768	1 196	181	692	706	710	653	335	368	385
45 to 54 years	539	816	146	616	403	611	416	265	285	208
55 to 64 years	322	496	87	374	255	441	291	222	259	205
65 to 74 years	194	354	68	278	178	377	171	202	280	156
75 to 84 years	95	197	51	160	71	227	88	130	159	111
85 years and over	35	42	7	49	12	60	25	31	46	21
3 and 4 years	247	391	63	188	250	153	209	138	149	250
16 years and over	3 758	5 887	980	3 822	3 857	3 907	3 202	2 128	2 334	2 361
18 years and over	3 539	5 461	925	3 536	3 661	3 649	2 985	2 011	2 212	2 196
21 years and over	3 230	4 929	827	3 190	3 271	3 329	2 663	1 833	2 043	1 997
60 years and over	458	813	169	659	369	876	410	471	601	391
62 years and over	411	726	151	590	330	791	353	425	561	348
Median	25.0	23.3	24.9	26.7	23.5	31.1	23.8	25.7	27.8	21.3
Female	2 948	4 564	698	2 788	2 555	2 778	2 543	1 597	1 725	2 060
Under 5 years	317	447	72	221	344	179	259	165	198	291
5 to 9 years	290	468	74	254	338	206	226	179	161	242
10 to 14 years	319	574	80	283	254	240	293	150	160	208
15 to 19 years	306	488	64	351	252	300	285	152	148	196
20 to 24 years	193	354	71	226	210	202	219	122	117	173
25 to 34 years	525	662	94	353	449	341	373	230	238	317
35 to 44 years	400	631	87	362	296	376	360	164	186	203
45 to 54 years	277	388	61	312	187	331	233	130	137	111
55 to 64 years	157	254	38	182	111	241	153	117	121	134
65 to 74 years	93	186	31	142	76	197	90	109	139	99
75 to 84 years	52	88	23	76	32	127	42	61	87	73
85 years and over	19	24	3	26	6	38	10	18	33	13
3 and 4 years	117	203	36	107	124	79	109	76	71	127
16 years and over	1 939	2 972	463	1 958	1 568	2 094	1 704	1 064	1 172	1 286
18 years and over	1 826	2 768	437	1 818	1 471	1 974	1 593	1 016	1 116	1 205
21 years and over	1 668	2 516	391	1 631	1 323	1 808	1 424	922	1 034	1 093
60 years and over	229	402	73	328	163	478	215	245	313	250
62 years and over	206	358	67	295	146	427	181	221	290	222
Median	25.9	24.3	24.1	26.8	22.2	33.0	24.7	25.7	27.8	22.8
Male	2 886	4 638	777	2 685	3 377	2 556	2 322	1 566	1 707	1 890
Median age	24.0	22.3	25.8	26.6	24.2	28.7	23.1	25.8	27.7	19.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	5 834	9 202	1 475	5 473	5 932	5 334	4 865	3 163	3 432	3 950
In households	5 834	9 133	1 475	5 355	5 182	5 246	4 865	3 160	3 419	3 890
Householder	1 497	2 331	398	1 418	1 387	1 596	1 297	921	1 104	1 046
Family householder	1 372	2 065	338	1 280	1 197	1 358	1 164	738	813	893
Nonfamily householder	125	266	60	138	190	238	133	183	291	153
Living alone	115	256	60	127	179	225	124	172	274	146
Spouse	1 103	1 563	265	991	934	953	825	481	473	373
Child	2 798	4 567	715	2 460	2 545	2 209	2 325	1 443	1 471	2 053
Other relatives	382	581	87	437	245	444	379	280	303	317
Nonrelatives	54	91	10	49	71	44	39	35	68	101
Institutionalized persons	—	69	—	118	750	71	—	—	5	46
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	3	8	14
Persons per household	3.90	3.92	3.71	3.78	3.74	3.29	3.75	3.43	3.10	3.72
Persons per family	4.12	4.25	4.16	4.04	4.11	3.66	4.03	3.99	3.76	4.07
Persons 65 years and over	324	593	126	487	261	664	284	363	485	288
In households	324	593	126	464	257	663	284	362	483	274
Householder	196	361	93	283	164	423	165	243	341	219
Nonfamily householder	55	101	27	61	62	121	44	84	145	65
Living alone	52	100	27	58	60	116	42	80	140	63
Spouse	62	120	22	97	48	138	52	66	78	31
Other relatives	64	106	11	79	42	95	60	51	54	21
Nonrelatives	2	6	—	5	3	7	7	2	10	3
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	23	4	—	—	—	2	13
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 372	2 065	338	1 280	1 197	1 358	1 164	738	813	893
With own children under 18 years	922	1 397	193	724	835	674	752	395	446	594
Number of own children under 18 years	2 109	3 413	513	1 658	2 081	1 432	1 675	990	1 059	1 526
Married-couple families	1 103	1 563	265	991	934	953	825	481	473	373
With own children under 18 years	767	1 088	167	591	663	493	551	278	279	258
Number of own children under 18 years	1 769	2 658	445	1 351	1 678	1 072	1 231	703	658	664
Female householder, no husband present	216	393	51	225	190	333	297	199	261	451
With own children under 18 years	125	245	18	107	125	164	188	102	127	294
Number of own children under 18 years	272	582	41	250	295	325	414	253	304	758
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 888	3 025	537	1 934	2 346	1 877	1 555	1 099	1 193	1 125
Never married	573	1 070	185	627	798	640	516	400	408	460
Now married, except separated	1 210	1 730	300	1 129	1 269	1 044	897	533	573	531
Consensually married	128	188	28	75	262	65	104	116	140	177
Separated	22	58	10	46	98	30	36	42	61	41
Widowed	32	73	20	45	47	58	37	62	54	27
Divorced	51	94	22	87	134	105	69	62	97	66
Females 15 years and over	2 022	3 075	472	2 030	1 619	2 153	1 765	1 103	1 206	1 319
Never married	496	795	112	567	340	582	487	299	282	353
Now married, except separated	1 228	1 712	288	1 141	1 022	1 054	902	543	564	521
Consensually married	130	193	25	82	190	67	105	123	136	171
Separated	51	131	16	57	56	67	82	61	71	111
Widowed	135	225	42	155	98	248	132	129	184	158
Divorced	112	212	14	110	103	202	162	71	105	176

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponce zona urbana, Ponce Municipio—Con.									
	Tract 705.01	Tract 705.12	Tract 705.22	Tract 706.01	Tract 706.02	Tract 707	Tract 708	Tract 709	Tract 710	Tract 711
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	3.1	1.8	.9	.3	.3	.2	.4	.6	.3	.2
Square miles	1.2	.7	.3	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1
AGE										
All persons	8 567	8 232	4 415	407	1 132	1 253	3 146	4 646	2 622	1 058
Under 5 years	736	858	329	43	111	111	280	517	216	72
5 to 9 years	707	976	391	29	67	107	294	425	203	59
10 to 14 years	725	1 060	373	12	56	95	280	474	229	62
15 to 19 years	696	840	356	13	65	110	228	417	188	57
20 to 24 years	680	622	363	45	83	96	234	345	193	74
25 to 34 years	1 128	1 195	622	59	177	167	400	649	320	144
35 to 44 years	1 031	1 228	458	37	120	131	315	474	315	109
45 to 54 years	898	624	503	39	104	119	294	407	277	102
55 to 64 years	836	404	440	41	128	116	254	338	219	110
65 to 74 years	656	228	309	37	144	103	292	333	240	128
75 to 84 years	382	101	201	38	85	74	210	222	171	100
85 years and over	92	26	70	14	40	24	65	45	51	41
3 and 4 years	266	381	133	19	21	45	103	205	81	22
16 years and over	6 272	5 159	3 246	322	940	918	2 245	3 152	1 938	856
18 years and over	6 002	4 818	3 117	319	910	870	2 148	2 993	1 868	828
21 years and over	5 564	4 360	2 895	304	866	815	2 023	2 724	1 753	797
60 years and over	1 512	515	791	118	338	267	704	771	568	335
62 years and over	1 354	450	700	109	303	240	651	703	525	313
Median	31.3	23.2	31.3	35.2	40.2	31.3	31.2	26.8	33.8	40.3
Female	4 594	4 325	2 444	197	610	669	1 643	2 358	1 374	540
Under 5 years	358	448	167	17	30	53	130	252	108	29
5 to 9 years	358	474	202	11	27	57	130	209	98	28
10 to 14 years	350	513	182	6	33	52	138	223	115	29
15 to 19 years	339	412	187	7	34	56	118	218	95	26
20 to 24 years	355	318	203	18	41	54	111	177	105	43
25 to 34 years	622	681	371	29	85	86	223	332	179	77
35 to 44 years	575	672	246	19	68	64	165	230	159	50
45 to 54 years	518	390	306	21	54	67	157	213	139	47
55 to 64 years	449	221	235	19	77	66	143	172	119	52
65 to 74 years	383	119	171	17	86	52	161	185	119	85
75 to 84 years	230	60	123	24	43	47	122	122	103	52
85 years and over	57	17	51	9	32	15	45	25	35	22
3 and 4 years	136	190	64	8	11	22	44	101	46	10
16 years and over	3 458	2 795	1 853	162	518	498	1 222	1 630	1 033	450
18 years and over	3 332	2 634	1 789	160	504	471	1 175	1 547	1 003	436
21 years and over	3 121	2 401	1 678	156	476	444	1 107	1 414	943	425
60 years and over	889	288	454	63	205	153	407	422	314	194
62 years and over	793	252	408	60	183	138	378	389	293	179
Median	33.5	25.0	32.6	40.1	42.9	32.2	33.8	27.3	34.2	42.5
Male	3 973	3 907	1 971	210	522	584	1 503	2 288	1 248	518
Median age	28.7	21.1	29.5	33.6	35.0	30.7	27.9	26.4	33.2	37.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	8 567	8 232	4 415	407	1 132	1 253	3 146	4 646	2 622	1 058
In households	8 567	8 232	4 358	351	1 113	1 233	2 989	4 644	2 622	1 035
Householder	2 677	2 071	1 386	143	519	430	1 000	1 482	976	393
Family householder	2 258	1 924	1 141	91	272	301	746	1 106	673	266
Nonfamily householder	419	147	245	52	247	129	254	376	303	127
Living alone	389	135	238	46	234	121	241	349	288	114
Spouse	1 710	1 281	865	51	173	172	401	659	370	159
Child	3 419	4 191	1 781	117	299	480	1 234	1 995	939	345
Other relatives	644	579	287	19	85	125	316	407	285	102
Nonrelatives	117	110	39	21	37	26	38	101	52	36
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	17	—	—	154	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	57	39	19	20	3	2	—	23
Persons per household	3.20	3.97	3.14	2.45	2.14	2.87	2.99	3.13	2.69	2.63
Persons per family	3.56	4.15	3.57	3.05	3.05	3.58	3.62	3.77	3.37	3.28
Persons 65 years and over	1 130	355	580	89	269	201	567	600	462	269
In households	1 130	355	577	75	267	200	476	600	462	263
Householder	700	203	366	54	195	147	336	449	339	171
Nonfamily householder	227	34	151	25	112	67	132	191	144	77
Living alone	219	33	150	23	111	65	128	186	140	72
Spouse	255	51	126	11	38	28	83	85	65	44
Other relatives	166	97	76	6	27	24	55	57	49	39
Nonrelatives	9	4	9	4	7	1	2	9	9	9
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	3	—	—	90	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	3	11	2	1	1	—	—	6
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	2 258	1 924	1 141	91	272	301	746	1 106	673	266
With own children under 18 years	1 134	1 335	586	37	101	143	368	600	297	94
Number of own children under 18 years	2 283	3 126	1 185	83	173	312	837	1 401	615	192
Married-couple families	1 710	1 281	865	51	173	172	401	659	370	159
With own children under 18 years	900	920	440	22	63	87	212	371	183	62
Number of own children under 18 years	1 858	2 138	892	49	110	200	511	861	398	134
Female householder, no husband present	463	548	244	34	81	107	292	360	235	82
With own children under 18 years	203	367	137	13	29	48	142	193	99	30
Number of own children under 18 years	365	873	278	29	43	94	304	457	188	51
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	2 871	2 448	1 429	160	426	433	1 047	1 556	921	411
Never married	797	831	403	61	143	145	384	513	296	144
Now married, except separated	1 850	1 447	917	64	194	190	490	785	425	178
Consensually married	72	147	40	5	15	28	56	141	78	7
Separated	32	46	25	7	12	20	39	68	48	14
Widowed	71	32	39	6	25	29	54	64	59	27
Divorced	121	92	45	22	52	49	80	126	93	48
Females 15 years and over	3 528	2 890	1 893	163	520	507	1 245	1 674	1 053	454
Never married	845	817	503	43	127	148	323	409	258	128
Now married, except separated	1 848	1 461	930	58	192	196	491	775	427	181
Consensually married	72	145	41	3	16	31	55	139	80	8
Separated	94	125	53	6	20	29	74	98	63	19
Widowed	390	192	221	31	107	78	217	251	189	73
Divorced	351	295	186	25	74	56	140	141	116	53

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponce zona urbana, Ponce Municipio—Con.									
	Tract 712	Tract 713	Tract 714.01	Tract 714.02	Tract 715	Tract 716.01	Tract 716.02	Tract 717	Tract 718	Tract 719
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers .....	.4	.5	.6	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	.5	1.4
Square miles .....	.2	.2	.3	.5	.4	.5	.5	.4	.2	.5
AGE										
All persons	1 624	5 533	2 687	4 643	4 679	2 417	6 235	2 436	3 142	6 338
Under 5 years	140	612	124	343	256	163	801	133	252	822
5 to 9 years	109	614	157	365	293	222	780	92	253	783
10 to 14 years	87	541	165	432	314	280	661	109	225	616
15 to 19 years	129	513	247	463	343	215	644	184	236	566
20 to 24 years	165	451	199	367	450	126	464	263	212	586
25 to 34 years	253	842	325	676	621	304	892	354	403	1 064
35 to 44 years	162	528	260	557	544	376	653	242	337	708
45 to 54 years	132	427	338	584	436	270	457	202	309	433
55 to 64 years	150	383	436	429	542	201	384	250	270	312
65 to 74 years	156	334	258	272	498	154	306	372	285	250
75 to 84 years	107	214	131	114	296	84	143	169	291	149
85 years and over	34	74	47	41	86	22	50	66	69	49
3 and 4 years	42	227	50	147	105	68	324	45	97	334
16 years and over	1 264	3 650	2 205	3 417	3 747	1 721	3 870	2 077	2 363	4 020
18 years and over	1 213	3 446	2 114	3 225	3 614	1 628	3 607	2 034	2 266	3 783
21 years and over	1 125	3 144	1 955	2 972	3 391	1 507	3 264	1 858	2 136	3 422
60 years and over	383	820	635	629	1 185	339	679	757	782	595
62 years and over	348	741	568	543	1 073	309	606	703	728	541
Median	31.9	25.3	40.2	29.8	36.0	32.5	22.6	38.4	34.7	23.3
Female	908	3 015	1 454	2 460	2 632	1 236	3 318	1 371	1 714	3 468
Under 5 years	64	327	65	165	120	72	412	65	131	409
5 to 9 years	45	289	82	165	154	104	377	46	129	389
10 to 14 years	46	285	77	206	158	133	336	49	120	328
15 to 19 years	74	245	114	227	178	108	336	107	114	288
20 to 24 years	96	226	91	194	252	62	259	157	112	329
25 to 34 years	147	487	180	372	319	173	492	163	208	635
35 to 44 years	88	271	144	326	313	196	350	136	195	397
45 to 54 years	70	260	206	324	274	135	260	120	155	251
55 to 64 years	84	234	252	238	320	101	214	155	165	180
65 to 74 years	94	205	145	147	316	89	173	221	159	146
75 to 84 years	73	134	67	67	165	43	74	109	181	81
85 years and over	27	52	31	29	63	20	35	43	45	35
3 and 4 years	21	123	27	64	45	36	158	20	51	165
16 years and over	740	2 060	1 213	1 884	2 171	917	2 128	1 201	1 312	2 297
18 years and over	708	1 957	1 169	1 784	2 099	871	1 989	1 178	1 267	2 191
21 years and over	661	1 811	1 102	1 662	1 976	807	1 813	1 068	1 199	1 981
60 years and over	245	519	353	351	722	188	378	460	472	341
62 years and over	225	469	314	309	652	176	338	437	440	309
Median	34.1	27.5	43.7	31.9	39.1	33.3	24.0	41.4	37.2	24.8
Male	716	2 518	1 233	2 183	2 047	1 181	2 917	1 065	1 428	2 870
Median age	29.0	22.6	35.6	27.5	31.7	31.0	20.8	34.3	31.9	21.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	1 624	5 533	2 687	4 643	4 679	2 417	6 235	2 436	3 142	6 338
In households	1 618	5 530	2 687	4 613	4 641	2 417	6 193	2 259	3 125	6 286
Householder	644	1 954	867	1 351	1 734	714	1 979	979	1 862	1 531
Family householder	433	1 331	756	1 216	1 243	617	1 457	631	805	1 549
Nonfamily householder	211	323	111	135	491	97	226	348	313	348
Living alone	190	304	105	128	445	87	216	320	332	282
Spouse	263	626	543	891	836	452	788	443	444	841
Child	507	2 551	994	1 970	1 566	1 030	3 049	580	1 117	2 958
Other relatives	133	602	253	370	371	196	602	184	375	493
Nonrelatives	71	97	30	31	134	25	71	73	36	132
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	19	—	—	42	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	6	3	—	11	38	—	—	177	17	52
Persons per household	2.51	3.34	3.10	3.41	2.68	3.39	3.68	2.31	2.71	3.38
Persons per family	3.09	3.84	3.37	3.66	3.23	3.72	4.05	2.91	3.40	3.77
Persons 65 years and over	297	622	436	427	880	260	499	607	645	448
In households	297	622	436	409	880	260	499	603	631	448
Householder	199	447	261	241	583	157	354	400	463	333
Nonfamily householder	100	152	56	44	203	48	105	167	204	147
Living alone	97	145	52	43	196	41	98	161	194	140
Spouse	46	98	103	76	180	51	88	135	90	63
Other relatives	45	64	71	86	112	48	52	64	71	44
Nonrelatives	7	13	1	6	5	4	5	4	—	8
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	14	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	433	1 331	756	1 216	1 243	617	1 457	631	805	1 549
With own children under 18 years	202	735	247	631	478	344	900	206	356	1 026
Number of own children under 18 years	353	1 739	451	1 248	947	705	2 226	344	708	2 268
Married-couple families	263	626	543	891	836	452	788	443	444	841
With own children under 18 years	121	371	185	489	346	272	491	140	215	591
Number of own children under 18 years	237	903	340	973	695	561	1 212	244	451	1 303
Female householder, no husband present	138	626	185	290	353	135	592	163	290	634
With own children under 18 years	67	339	55	135	120	63	382	61	125	403
Number of own children under 18 years	96	788	98	267	232	129	959	92	231	880
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	535	1 652	1 011	1 579	1 616	825	1 800	891	1 078	1 775
Never married	150	675	322	498	553	251	656	280	349	611
Now married, except separated	308	749	601	960	900	488	924	490	514	970
Consensually married	40	162	18	39	33	30	222	18	56	125
Separated	13	57	13	19	28	12	56	22	34	47
Widowed	24	58	31	33	46	23	46	30	78	59
Divorced	40	113	44	69	89	51	118	69	103	88
Females 15 years and over	753	2 114	1 230	1 924	2 200	927	2 193	1 211	1 334	2 342
Never married	211	644	309	543	683	216	582	410	378	660
Now married, except separated	309	766	606	971	918	489	945	475	520	984
Consensually married	39	163	18	43	31	30	224	21	59	132
Separated	20	141	18	55	36	30	194	19	56	179
Widowed	123	285	151	186	301	110	223	191	221	196
Divorced	90	278	146	169	242	82	249	116	159	323

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponce zona urbana, Ponce Municipio—Con.									
	Tract 720	Tract 721.01	Tract 721.02	Tract 721.99	Tract 722.01 (pt.)	Tract 722.02 (pt.)	Tract 723 (pt.)	Tract 724 (pt.)	Tract 725 (pt.)	Tract 727.01
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1.3	4.9	4.0	—	3.7	3.9	—	2.5	.8	1.8
Square miles .....	.5	1.9	1.6	—	1.4	1.5	—	1.0	.3	.7
AGE										
All persons	3 070	2 772	6 539	11	4 860	6 226	—	851	2 207	3 661
Under 5 years	181	272	514	—	433	424	—	49	250	200
5 to 9 years	184	245	612	—	474	595	—	80	209	217
10 to 14 years	192	253	854	—	534	700	—	96	268	262
15 to 19 years	213	235	732	—	504	629	—	102	225	391
20 to 24 years	274	176	446	1	373	413	—	62	107	319
25 to 34 years	427	364	782	4	617	807	—	76	386	474
35 to 44 years	299	275	1 174	5	550	1 083	—	151	349	371
45 to 54 years	385	277	736	1	514	625	—	122	239	531
55 to 64 years	392	231	385	—	329	477	—	62	92	463
65 to 74 years	304	229	201	—	215	279	—	32	44	283
75 to 84 years	164	163	100	—	192	145	—	10	27	125
85 years and over	55	52	23	—	125	49	—	9	11	25
3 and 4 years	71	105	234	—	192	167	—	19	89	80
16 years and over	2 489	1 947	4 440	11	3 307	4 352	—	600	1 419	2 915
18 years and over	2 402	1 855	4 127	11	3 114	4 086	—	552	1 332	2 754
21 years and over	2 241	1 737	3 747	11	2 828	3 793	—	507	1 230	2 527
60 years and over	720	565	478	—	667	676	—	72	122	640
62 years and over	643	515	412	—	614	589	—	62	105	555
Median	37.1	30.5	26.8	35.5	26.8	29.9	—	31.3	26.4	34.2
Female	1 706	1 424	3 424	—	2 590	3 284	—	422	1 134	1 836
Under 5 years	87	129	261	—	219	189	—	22	130	108
5 to 9 years	101	115	306	—	218	311	—	42	97	105
10 to 14 years	97	128	411	—	274	342	—	41	120	142
15 to 19 years	108	111	337	—	245	308	—	46	113	134
20 to 24 years	137	96	233	—	198	207	—	29	48	155
25 to 34 years	230	193	431	—	342	440	—	44	209	235
35 to 44 years	164	135	662	—	315	610	—	79	200	200
45 to 54 years	251	153	391	—	290	364	—	56	121	292
55 to 64 years	224	119	202	—	168	250	—	31	43	234
65 to 74 years	171	117	119	—	123	155	—	16	26	147
75 to 84 years	96	93	57	—	114	81	—	7	19	71
85 years and over	40	35	14	—	82	27	—	9	8	13
3 and 4 years	39	55	108	—	87	71	—	7	46	42
16 years and over	1 413	1 027	2 387	—	1 818	2 368	—	304	756	1 451
18 years and over	1 373	982	2 239	—	1 717	2 238	—	281	710	1 408
21 years and over	1 277	922	2 059	—	1 583	2 091	—	263	662	1 311
60 years and over	427	310	273	—	389	366	—	45	73	332
62 years and over	372	282	239	—	362	316	—	41	66	288
Median	40.7	32.0	29.2	—	28.7	32.3	—	33.3	28.1	36.8
Male	1 364	1 348	3 115	11	2 270	2 942	—	429	1 073	1 825
Median age	33.4	28.5	24.1	35.5	24.1	26.9	—	25.7	24.1	31.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	3 070	2 772	6 539	11	4 860	6 226	—	851	2 207	3 661
In households	3 046	2 730	6 539	—	4 655	6 209	—	851	2 207	3 331
Householder	1 008	924	1 727	—	1 241	1 771	—	217	583	984
Family householder	828	690	1 594	—	1 099	1 590	—	201	545	884
Nonfamily householder	180	234	133	—	142	181	—	16	38	100
Living alone	162	224	116	—	131	165	—	15	35	90
Spouse	596	414	1 215	—	764	1 166	—	187	442	669
Child	1 053	1 070	3 062	—	2 239	2 715	—	397	1 047	1 352
Other relatives	331	292	471	—	372	460	—	44	119	296
Nonrelatives	58	30	64	—	39	97	—	6	16	30
Institutionalized persons	—	42	—	—	186	17	—	—	—	328
Other persons in group quarters	24	—	—	11	19	—	—	—	—	2
Persons per household	3.02	2.95	3.79	—	3.75	3.51	—	3.92	3.79	3.39
Persons per family	3.39	3.57	3.98	—	4.07	3.73	—	4.12	3.95	3.62
Persons 65 years and over	523	444	324	—	532	473	—	51	82	433
In households	523	405	324	—	348	473	—	51	82	404
Householder	318	301	171	—	198	274	—	27	39	232
Nonfamily householder	90	117	36	—	57	73	—	9	12	43
Living alone	88	114	34	—	53	71	—	8	11	41
Spouse	109	57	62	—	68	89	—	3	13	96
Other relatives	92	43	89	—	74	93	—	20	30	72
Nonrelatives	4	4	2	—	8	17	—	1	—	4
Institutionalized persons	—	39	—	—	182	—	—	—	—	29
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	828	690	1 594	—	1 099	1 590	—	201	545	884
With own children under 18 years	285	347	1 040	—	662	925	—	130	391	357
Number of own children under 18 years	537	751	2 162	—	1 532	1 900	—	289	830	706
Married-couple families	596	414	1 215	—	764	1 166	—	187	442	669
With own children under 18 years	216	230	829	—	481	713	—	124	328	288
Number of own children under 18 years	413	471	1 765	—	1 099	1 509	—	277	704	571
Female householder, no husband present	208	214	345	—	286	370	—	10	95	177
With own children under 18 years	63	103	197	—	162	199	—	3	59	62
Number of own children under 18 years	113	245	373	—	385	369	—	6	116	121
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 092	950	2 133	11	1 542	2 065	—	309	693	1 501
Never married	336	319	682	—	523	666	—	106	199	616
Now married, except separated	655	466	1 326	10	870	1 257	—	193	466	787
Consensually married	24	83	34	—	79	54	—	3	16	31
Separated	31	46	29	—	30	19	—	3	4	7
Widowed	30	49	27	—	64	49	—	3	4	33
Divorced	40	70	69	1	55	74	—	4	20	58
Females 15 years and over	1 421	1 052	2 446	—	1 877	2 442	—	317	787	1 481
Never married	412	249	635	—	525	650	—	85	189	410
Now married, except separated	657	479	1 325	—	879	1 263	—	195	469	761
Consensually married	23	88	33	—	82	56	—	4	13	26
Separated	28	61	60	—	90	53	—	1	13	39
Widowed	193	154	155	—	219	204	—	27	52	146
Divorced	131	109	271	—	164	272	—	9	64	125

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponce zono urbano, Ponce Municipio—Con.								
	Tract 727.02 (pt.)	Tract 728 (pt.)	Tract 729 (pt.)	Tract 730.02 (pt.)	Tract 730.03	Tract 730.04	Tract 730.05	Tract 730.06	Tract 730.07
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	2.2	.4	3.6	1.1	5.8	4.5	1.3	1.4	6.8
Square miles .....	.9	.2	1.4	.4	2.2	1.7	.5	.5	2.6
AGE									
All persons	2 414	—	3 830	4 268	2 791	5 115	3 924	4 848	5 808
Under 5 years	194	—	278	555	310	405	228	415	789
5 to 9 years	221	—	355	579	373	495	324	438	682
10 to 14 years	310	—	426	500	388	596	486	532	609
15 to 19 years	315	—	461	435	303	591	527	577	481
20 to 24 years	174	—	283	316	206	384	235	412	508
25 to 34 years	247	—	457	665	409	665	381	574	1 052
35 to 44 years	361	—	556	509	395	839	718	569	805
45 to 54 years	286	—	469	321	204	478	502	498	455
55 to 64 years	168	—	244	195	105	335	260	408	239
65 to 74 years	90	—	171	129	69	207	137	235	118
75 to 84 years	41	—	99	56	22	90	99	150	49
85 years and over	7	—	31	8	7	30	27	40	21
3 and 4 years	86	—	116	203	116	163	104	157	288
16 years and over	1 628	—	2 668	2 537	1 660	3 497	2 784	3 344	3 614
18 years and over	1 500	—	2 482	2 367	1 525	3 253	2 555	3 103	3 401
21 years and over	1 336	—	2 252	2 126	1 368	2 940	2 298	2 781	3 172
60 years and over	206	—	401	276	128	469	365	595	281
62 years and over	178	—	356	246	113	408	326	524	247
Median	24.8	—	27.5	20.9	20.4	26.3	29.9	25.7	23.8
Female	1 234	—	1 987	2 105	1 483	2 640	2 078	2 397	3 006
Under 5 years	97	—	142	278	147	178	110	195	396
5 to 9 years	96	—	181	274	191	237	172	225	334
10 to 14 years	146	—	213	220	197	294	242	269	297
15 to 19 years	169	—	234	228	171	289	256	268	254
20 to 24 years	91	—	155	163	116	196	122	185	287
25 to 34 years	133	—	240	354	232	373	216	299	561
35 to 44 years	198	—	290	254	223	456	405	309	439
45 to 54 years	140	—	240	159	104	265	262	245	228
55 to 64 years	89	—	125	87	59	184	133	211	121
65 to 74 years	46	—	101	57	31	102	86	106	46
75 to 84 years	24	—	49	27	8	45	58	65	29
85 years and over	5	—	17	4	4	21	16	20	14
3 and 4 years	49	—	68	99	50	66	55	78	156
16 years and over	864	—	1 401	1 285	917	1 864	1 503	1 654	1 917
18 years and over	803	—	1 314	1 195	842	1 756	1 390	1 540	1 808
21 years and over	708	—	1 186	1 067	757	1 604	1 265	1 390	1 684
60 years and over	110	—	217	127	63	247	212	268	143
62 years and over	96	—	194	115	52	214	193	234	126
Median	26.3	—	28.3	21.5	21.5	28.6	31.9	26.6	24.1
Male	1 180	—	1 843	2 163	1 308	2 475	1 846	2 451	2 802
Median age	23.1	—	26.5	20.4	19.3	24.0	26.1	24.8	23.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	2 414	—	3 830	4 268	2 791	5 115	3 924	4 848	5 808
In households	2 414	—	3 830	4 268	2 791	5 110	3 924	4 817	5 808
Householder	622	—	1 004	1 145	722	1 361	1 047	1 309	1 636
Family householder	567	—	920	983	687	1 255	960	1 123	1 485
Nonfamily householder	55	—	84	162	35	106	87	186	151
Living alone	53	—	74	153	32	98	80	174	126
Spouse	460	—	707	754	488	930	744	831	1 148
Child	1 170	—	1 742	2 106	1 449	2 407	1 814	2 182	2 724
Other relatives	150	—	335	200	100	352	287	431	210
Nonrelatives	12	—	42	63	32	60	32	64	90
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	31	—
Persons per household	3.88	—	3.81	3.73	3.87	3.75	3.75	3.68	3.55
Persons per family	4.14	—	4.03	4.11	3.97	3.94	3.96	4.07	3.75
Persons 65 years and over	138	—	301	193	98	327	263	425	188
In households	138	—	301	193	98	327	263	412	188
Householder	79	—	167	124	62	183	138	285	103
Nonfamily householder	20	—	33	52	11	33	35	84	22
Living alone	20	—	31	50	10	33	34	81	20
Spouse	22	—	60	31	14	68	51	77	27
Other relatives	37	—	70	35	17	73	68	45	52
Nonrelatives	—	—	4	3	5	3	6	5	6
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	567	—	920	983	687	1 255	960	1 123	1 485
With own children under 18 years	367	—	543	693	520	793	597	644	1 083
Number of own children under 18 years	842	—	1 179	1 745	1 198	1 689	1 236	1 477	2 305
Married-couple families	460	—	707	754	488	930	744	831	1 148
With own children under 18 years	317	—	436	542	367	612	478	493	841
Number of own children under 18 years	732	—	949	1 384	856	1 340	1 010	1 128	1 796
Female householder, no husband present	89	—	168	169	167	264	190	214	261
With own children under 18 years	44	—	85	111	129	148	105	117	192
Number of own children under 18 years	96	—	180	268	280	269	203	281	411
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	794	—	1 320	1 301	772	1 688	1 332	1 755	1 749
Never married	270	—	405	336	203	534	438	612	387
Now married, except separated	484	—	805	833	531	1 024	817	948	1 250
Consensually married	28	—	44	169	44	59	27	109	122
Separated	13	—	28	31	7	29	16	40	16
Widowed	17	—	36	35	10	37	21	77	20
Divorced	10	—	46	66	21	64	40	78	76
Females 15 years and over	895	—	1 451	1 333	948	1 931	1 554	1 708	1 979
Never married	265	—	396	279	259	526	448	449	432
Now married, except separated	480	—	808	830	527	1 034	819	937	1 253
Consensually married	29	—	45	172	43	57	26	105	127
Separated	27	—	41	48	29	54	30	65	47
Widowed	72	—	118	88	42	144	115	143	88
Divorced	51	—	88	88	91	173	142	114	159

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ponce Municipio					
	Tract 722.01 (pt.)	Tract 722.02 (pt.)	Tract 723 (pt.)	Tract 724 (pt.)	Tract 725 (pt.)	Tract 726
LAND AREA						
Square kilometers	1.3	1.2	28.5	8.4	19.8	49.9
Square miles .....	.5	.5	11.0	3.3	7.6	19.3
AGE						
All persons	80	—	1 927	5 522	3 627	2 454
Under 5 years	5	—	185	461	380	302
5 to 9 years	5	—	179	541	401	297
10 to 14 years	7	—	200	639	416	258
15 to 19 years	9	—	218	607	363	232
20 to 24 years	5	—	148	432	299	247
25 to 34 years	7	—	265	694	577	371
35 to 44 years	14	—	223	745	419	255
45 to 54 years	10	—	170	499	300	191
55 to 64 years	11	—	133	334	230	133
65 to 74 years	5	—	127	318	150	91
75 to 84 years	1	—	64	191	68	60
85 years and over	1	—	15	61	24	17
3 and 4 years	2	—	71	188	158	118
16 years and over	61	—	1 319	3 743	2 339	1 546
18 years and over	58	—	1 234	3 505	2 207	1 454
21 years and over	54	—	1 112	3 185	2 000	1 320
60 years and over	13	—	273	720	336	224
62 years and over	12	—	251	655	306	202
Median	36.0	—	26.3	26.1	24.1	22.8
Female	40	—	970	2 833	1 814	1 195
Under 5 years	2	—	91	211	187	147
5 to 9 years	2	—	86	271	193	147
10 to 14 years	3	—	114	306	199	126
15 to 19 years	4	—	98	314	193	103
20 to 24 years	3	—	75	222	145	126
25 to 34 years	6	—	128	374	316	190
35 to 44 years	5	—	117	385	200	126
45 to 54 years	7	—	93	273	156	88
55 to 64 years	5	—	69	171	114	71
65 to 74 years	2	—	57	182	67	36
75 to 84 years	—	—	34	91	33	26
85 years and over	1	—	8	33	11	9
3 and 4 years	—	—	33	80	71	57
16 years and over	32	—	658	1 965	1 183	752
18 years and over	31	—	624	1 848	1 116	712
21 years and over	29	—	567	1 685	1 006	650
60 years and over	7	—	133	380	156	98
62 years and over	6	—	121	349	140	88
Median	34.0	—	27.0	27.6	24.5	23.0
Male	40	—	957	2 689	1 813	1 259
Median age	37.0	—	25.8	24.7	23.9	22.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	80	—	1 927	5 522	3 627	2 454
In households	80	—	1 927	5 455	3 627	2 454
Householder	25	—	554	1 460	914	610
Family householder	21	—	432	1 274	827	538
Nonfamily householder	4	—	122	186	87	72
Living alone	4	—	118	183	80	70
Spouse	18	—	235	892	661	423
Child	29	—	899	2 531	1 751	1 261
Other relatives	8	—	191	537	263	137
Nonrelatives	—	—	48	35	38	23
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	67	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	3.20	—	3.48	3.74	3.97	4.02
Persons per family	3.62	—	4.07	4.11	4.23	4.38
Persons 65 years and over	7	—	206	570	242	168
In households	7	—	206	544	242	168
Householder	5	—	152	374	157	116
Nonfamily householder	1	—	53	84	43	26
Living alone	1	—	52	83	41	25
Spouse	1	—	32	108	49	31
Other relatives	1	—	22	56	34	20
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	6	2	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	26	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	21	—	432	1 274	827	538
With own children under 18 years	9	—	250	719	531	356
Number of own children under 18 years	16	—	581	1 697	1 279	925
Married-couple families	18	—	235	892	661	423
With own children under 18 years	9	—	145	552	439	293
Number of own children under 18 years	16	—	337	1 313	1 065	771
Female householder, no husband present	2	—	131	307	121	78
With own children under 18 years	—	—	69	143	66	43
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	151	325	156	109
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	30	—	684	1 836	1 195	822
Never married	8	—	265	618	374	306
Now married, except separated	19	—	309	1 017	744	461
Consensually married	1	—	77	129	112	57
Separated	1	—	40	51	18	16
Widowed	1	—	32	64	28	21
Divorced	1	—	38	86	31	18
Females 15 years and over	33	—	679	2 045	1 235	775
Never married	8	—	195	572	307	200
Now married, except separated	18	—	309	1 029	759	468
Consensually married	1	—	76	127	117	59
Separated	—	—	48	87	38	27
Widowed	4	—	78	200	83	58
Divorced	3	—	49	157	48	22

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ponce Municipio—Con.				
	Tract 727.02 (pt.)	Tract 728 (pt.)	Tract 729 (pt.)	Tract 730.01	Tract 730.02 (pt.)
LAND AREA					
Square kilometers	27.1	34.9	18.4	18.7	15.9
Square miles	10.5	13.5	7.1	7.2	6.1
AGE					
All persons	6 788	1 475	1 643	3 418	1 664
Under 5 years	708	129	159	303	119
5 to 9 years	792	175	150	346	128
10 to 14 years	877	162	141	444	86
15 to 19 years	707	149	222	380	122
20 to 24 years	532	124	139	260	316
25 to 34 years	1 024	196	233	476	486
35 to 44 years	835	181	136	496	197
45 to 54 years	530	146	147	295	82
55 to 64 years	328	87	130	196	60
65 to 74 years	264	68	107	132	49
75 to 84 years	156	51	61	67	15
85 years and over	35	7	18	23	4
3 and 4 years	305	63	72	142	47
16 years and over	4 259	980	1 154	2 247	1 320
18 years and over	3 961	925	1 054	2 099	1 294
21 years and over	3 593	827	938	1 888	1 145
60 years and over	607	169	258	302	93
62 years and over	548	151	234	259	84
Median	22.9	24.9	25.4	24.5	26.0
Female	3 330	698	801	1 741	450
Under 5 years	350	72	79	156	66
5 to 9 years	372	74	73	182	64
10 to 14 years	428	80	70	224	34
15 to 19 years	319	64	117	176	24
20 to 24 years	263	71	71	133	47
25 to 34 years	529	94	113	260	95
35 to 44 years	433	87	72	256	42
45 to 54 years	248	61	72	140	28
55 to 64 years	165	38	57	98	24
65 to 74 years	140	31	41	71	19
75 to 84 years	64	23	27	27	5
85 years and over	19	3	9	18	2
3 and 4 years	154	36	39	68	25
16 years and over	2 108	463	557	1 145	283
18 years and over	1 965	437	504	1 085	276
21 years and over	1 808	391	445	977	256
60 years and over	292	73	111	155	36
62 years and over	262	67	101	129	31
Median	23.7	24.1	24.0	25.0	23.9
Male	3 458	777	842	1 677	1 214
Median age	22.0	25.8	26.7	24.2	26.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	6 788	1 475	1 643	3 418	1 664
In households	6 719	1 475	1 525	3 418	1 664
Householder	1 709	398	414	882	242
Family householder	1 498	338	360	800	214
Nonfamily householder	211	60	54	82	28
Living alone	203	60	53	79	26
Spouse	1 103	265	284	664	180
Child	3 397	715	718	1 653	439
Other relatives	431	87	102	197	45
Nonrelatives	79	10	7	22	8
Institutionalized persons	69	—	118	—	750
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	3.93	3.71	3.68	3.88	3.78
Persons per family	4.29	4.16	4.07	4.14	4.10
Persons 65 years and over	455	126	186	222	68
In households	455	126	163	222	64
Householder	282	93	116	138	40
Nonfamily householder	81	27	28	38	10
Living alone	98	27	27	38	10
Spouse	69	22	37	55	17
Other relatives	6	11	9	29	7
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	23	—	4
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	1 498	338	360	800	214
With own children under 18 years	1 030	193	181	523	142
Number of own children under 18 years	2 571	513	479	1 200	336
Married-couple families	1 103	265	284	664	180
With own children under 18 years	771	167	155	452	121
Number of own children under 18 years	1 926	445	402	1 059	294
Female householder, no husband present	304	51	57	116	21
With own children under 18 years	201	18	22	60	14
Number of own children under 18 years	486	41	70	110	27
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	2 231	537	614	1 146	1 045
Never married	800	185	222	362	462
Now married, except separated	1 246	300	324	720	436
Consensually married	160	28	31	65	93
Separated	45	10	18	11	67
Widowed	56	20	9	23	12
Divorced	84	22	41	30	68
Females 15 years and over	2 180	472	579	1 179	286
Never married	530	112	171	285	61
Now married, except separated	1 232	288	333	718	192
Consensually married	164	25	37	65	18
Separated	104	16	16	32	8
Widowed	153	42	37	78	10
Divorced	161	14	22	66	15

Table 2. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponce Municipio		Juano Diaz Municipio							
	Ponce, PR MSA	Juano Diaz Municipio	Total	Ponce zona urbano	Troct 719.02	Troct 7101.98	Troct 7102	Troct 7103	Troct 7104	Troct 7105
All housing units	73 708	13 496	60 212	51 742	238	995	1 715	1 906	865	644
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	66 201	12 010	54 191	46 983	208	885	1 505	1 647	793	583
Owner-occupied housing units	46 579	9 630	36 949	31 227	161	753	1 300	1 341	491	362
Percent of occupied housing units	63.2	71.4	61.4	60.4	67.6	75.7	75.8	70.4	56.8	56.2
Renter-occupied housing units	19 622	2 380	17 242	15 756	47	132	205	306	302	221
Percent of occupied housing units	26.6	17.6	28.6	30.5	19.7	13.3	12.0	16.1	34.9	34.3
No cash rent.....	5 932	885	5 047	4 379	21	60	82	134	119	17
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	7 507	1 486	6 021	4 759	30	110	210	259	72	61
For sale only.....	866	199	667	583	1	3	5	112	4	7
For rent.....	1 084	196	888	826	13	6	47	26	13	9
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	2 880	408	2 472	2 045	—	30	89	82	19	10
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	661	179	482	217	—	35	8	8	5	2
For migrant workers	15	3	12	9	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other vacant.....	2 001	501	1 500	1 079	16	35	61	31	31	32
Boarded up.....	357	93	264	199	1	9	19	5	3	4
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	1 457	286	1 171	1 127	1	23	35	43	11	22
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	1 946	176	1 770	1 764	1	2	1	5	2	94
Vacant condominium housing units	272	37	235	226	—	3	3	5	3	2
ROOMS										
1 room.....	1 132	169	963	762	4	14	23	21	6	20
2 rooms.....	2 733	516	2 217	1 789	14	38	77	76	31	25
3 rooms.....	7 893	1 371	6 522	5 524	30	112	146	252	46	47
4 rooms.....	13 852	2 573	11 279	9 288	31	191	335	296	99	101
5 rooms.....	23 260	4 633	18 627	15 924	75	315	541	831	249	222
6 rooms.....	15 562	2 791	12 771	11 353	59	186	409	293	281	149
7 rooms.....	6 078	1 009	5 069	4 556	19	92	120	105	106	44
8 or more rooms	3 198	434	2 764	2 546	6	47	64	32	47	36
Median, all housing units	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Mean, all housing units	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.7	5.4	5.0
Median, occupied housing units	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.5	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.8	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.5	5.2	4.8
LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES										
Owner-occupied housing units	3 586	1 293	2 293	1 583	34	140	339	121	42	28
Renter-occupied housing units	1 152	393	759	486	19	33	67	42	22	8
Vacant-for-rent or vacant-for-sale-only housing units	202	57	145	119	6	2	20	3	1	1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	55 589	11 890	43 699	36 098	188	912	1 605	1 649	599	501
1, attached.....	8 015	1 157	6 858	6 271	49	75	103	247	83	29
2.....	549	35	514	493	—	1	3	2	7	11
3 or 4.....	864	135	729	696	1	1	2	3	95	12
5 to 9.....	1 864	109	1 755	1 685	—	1	1	—	79	20
10 to 19.....	3 636	86	3 550	3 418	—	1	—	—	2	70
20 to 49.....	1 219	4	1 215	1 215	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	1 747	51	1 696	1 696	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	52	11	41	32	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other.....	173	18	155	138	—	3	1	5	—	—
Occupied housing units	66 201	12 010	54 191	46 983	208	885	1 505	1 647	793	583
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	9 708	1 599	8 109	7 233	30	100	179	163	130	113
2 persons.....	13 620	2 066	11 554	10 294	43	140	230	296	135	143
3 persons.....	12 250	2 093	10 157	8 946	33	150	254	287	150	101
4 persons.....	12 615	2 325	10 290	8 921	24	170	306	380	150	102
5 persons.....	9 511	1 983	7 528	6 360	41	158	264	301	109	68
6 or more persons	8 497	1 944	6 553	5 229	37	167	272	220	119	56
Median, occupied housing units	3.30	3.61	3.23	3.17	3.44	3.81	3.79	3.70	3.38	2.85
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.33	3.65	3.25	3.18	3.43	3.87	3.83	3.78	3.26	2.38
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.22	3.45	3.19	3.15	3.45	3.47	3.63	3.33	3.56	3.53
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	56 595	9 779	46 816	41 260	167	694	1 205	1 354	703	521
1.01 to 1.50	6 639	1 501	5 138	4 043	25	126	197	193	64	47
1.51 or more	2 967	730	2 237	1 680	16	65	103	100	26	15
Mean.....	.69	.75	.68	.66	.75	.79	.77	.77	.65	.61
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	43 407	9 067	34 340	29 248	157	720	1 206	1 279	470	332
Less than \$20,000.....	14 555	4 383	10 172	7 547	78	431	705	477	140	115
\$20,000 to \$39,999	12 363	2 835	9 528	7 879	63	207	345	347	163	88
\$40,000 to \$59,999	9 324	1 314	8 010	7 475	11	68	116	334	108	88
\$60,000 to \$79,999	4 303	388	3 915	3 745	4	9	30	86	48	30
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1 344	80	1 264	1 211	—	5	3	17	7	8
\$100,000 to \$149,999	925	46	879	849	1	—	7	14	—	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999	306	12	294	276	—	—	—	2	3	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	138	4	134	130	—	—	—	1	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	71	1	70	68	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	78	4	74	68	—	—	—	1	—	—
Median (dollars).....	30 600	20 800	34 000	37 700	20 100	16 800	16 200	29 200	31 200	31 900
Mean (dollars).....	38 100	26 700	41 100	43 800	23 000	21 400	21 800	33 000	35 200	34 500
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	19 193	2 312	16 881	15 580	47	128	194	292	301	219
No cash rent.....	5 717	837	4 880	4 332	21	58	76	123	119	17
Median contract rent (dollars)	109	102	111	114	96	119	109	120	62	78
Mean contract rent (dollars)	152	117	156	160	102	120	121	141	109	110

Table 2. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Juono Díaz Municipio—Con.						Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Ponce Municipio			
	Tract 7106	Tract 7107	Tract 7108	Tract 7109.01	Tract 7109.02	Tract 7110	Tract 722.01	Tract 722.02	Tract 723	Tract 724
All housing units	1 033	694	1 592	1 316	805	1 693	1 336	1 888	632	1 803
TENURE										
Occupied housing units.....	961	562	1 476	1 172	723	1 495	1 266	1 771	554	1 677
Owner-occupied housing units.....	775	438	1 254	956	572	1 227	818	1 483	434	1 415
Percent of occupied housing units.....	75.0	63.1	78.8	72.6	71.1	72.5	61.2	78.5	68.7	78.5
Renter-occupied housing units.....	186	124	222	216	151	268	448	288	120	262
Percent of occupied housing units.....	18.0	17.9	13.9	16.4	18.8	15.8	33.5	15.3	19.0	14.5
No cash rent.....	28	83	60	106	43	132	171	62	54	133
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	72	132	116	144	82	198	70	117	78	126
For sale only.....	7	12	11	16	8	13	14	15	8	4
For rent.....	24	3	31	4	4	16	5	14	3	8
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	22	15	30	24	18	69	31	39	38	61
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	4	62	25	22	1	7	7	13	2	7
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	15	39	19	78	51	93	13	35	27	44
Boarded up.....	3	9	12	16	7	5	1	—	6	3
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	79	9	18	10	30	5	2	10	2	2
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	51	1	6	2	8	3	157	1	—	4
Vacant condominium housing units.....	6	—	4	1	9	1	3	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	11	14	11	20	9	16	11	7	34	41
2 rooms.....	36	22	47	59	19	72	12	20	36	49
3 rooms.....	87	86	197	140	66	162	100	81	78	129
4 rooms.....	171	180	370	314	150	335	251	84	119	345
5 rooms.....	338	217	546	436	300	563	422	741	189	616
6 rooms.....	237	114	296	227	174	366	372	542	123	297
7 rooms.....	101	18	84	97	67	131	120	326	38	137
8 or more rooms.....	52	18	41	23	20	48	48	87	15	189
Median, all housing units.....	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.5	4.8	5.0
Mean, all housing units.....	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.6	4.6	5.2
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.6	4.9	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.3	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.0	5.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.8	5.4	4.5	4.6
LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	27	46	88	184	38	206	42	35	96	122
Renter-occupied housing units.....	19	14	33	53	14	69	14	12	32	52
Vacant-for-rent or vacant-for-sale-only housing units.....	4	1	3	5	2	9	1	2	5	2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	881	619	1 434	1 247	747	1 508	965	1 113	593	1 604
1, attached.....	64	65	148	63	52	179	69	758	37	191
2.....	2	2	4	2	1	—	4	5	1	3
3 or 4.....	12	—	2	—	—	—	82	1	1	—
5 to 9.....	3	1	1	2	—	1	16	8	—	1
10 to 19.....	11	—	—	—	—	2	199	1	—	—
20 to 49.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	3	4	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	2
Other.....	2	3	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	1
Occupied housing units	961	562	1 476	1 172	723	1 495	1 266	1 771	554	1 677
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	196	61	180	146	91	210	135	165	118	198
2 persons.....	197	101	249	167	116	249	235	378	99	317
3 persons.....	169	111	249	207	131	251	245	337	81	286
4 persons.....	164	101	279	219	141	289	265	436	102	310
5 persons.....	122	88	261	201	139	187	187	300	68	282
6 or more persons.....	113	100	258	232	105	265	199	155	86	284
Median, occupied housing units.....	3.02	3.58	3.72	3.80	3.63	3.63	3.57	3.51	3.24	3.62
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	3.11	3.51	3.79	3.87	3.76	3.67	3.53	3.54	3.10	3.65
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.60	3.75	3.36	3.62	3.36	3.47	3.63	3.34	3.50	3.46
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	858	437	1 137	903	602	1 198	1 081	1 659	442	1 377
1.01 to 1.50.....	69	81	235	190	80	194	132	80	73	222
1.51 or more.....	34	44	104	79	41	103	53	32	39	78
Mean.....	.63	.80	.79	.82	.73	.76	.72	.62	.74	.72
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	724	372	1 179	909	547	1 172	786	1 432	413	1 362
Less than \$20,000.....	228	227	560	483	288	651	171	173	273	499
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	167	82	435	351	194	393	246	401	97	500
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	199	48	130	62	43	107	243	522	36	153
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	101	11	31	8	15	15	104	286	6	20
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	16	3	9	1	6	5	17	39	—	6
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	10	—	9	2	1	—	3	8	—	13
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	2	1	3	—	—	—	1	3	—	34
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	66
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	35
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	36
Median (dollars).....	35 900	14 600	21 100	19 200	19 400	18 300	37 900	44 600	14 500	25 800
Mean (dollars).....	38 100	22 400	26 100	23 000	23 700	22 200	39 200	45 300	21 100	55 700
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	185	107	216	213	147	263	442	287	118	260
No cash rent.....	28	66	56	105	39	129	166	62	53	131
Median contract rent (dollars).....	85	108	109	113	94	92	60—	311	72	133
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	128	115	120	120	100	97	114	286	79	186

Table 2. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Ponce Municipio—Con.					Ponce zona urbano, Ponce Municipio				
	Troct 725	Troct 727.02	Troct 728	Troct 729	Troct 730.02	Troct 701	Troct 702.01	Troct 702.02	Troct 703	Troct 704
All housing units.....	1 632	2 610	528	1 647	1 784	1 762	1 378	1 021	1 329	1 070
TENURE										
Occupied housing units.....	1 497	2 331	398	1 418	1 387	1 596	1 297	921	1 104	1 046
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 253	1 833	300	1 175	1 185	1 116	870	722	780	119
Percent of occupied housing units.....	76.8	70.2	56.8	71.3	66.4	63.3	63.1	70.7	58.7	11.1
Renter-occupied housing units.....	244	498	98	243	202	480	427	199	324	927
Percent of occupied housing units.....	15.0	19.1	18.6	14.8	11.3	27.2	31.0	19.5	24.4	86.6
No cash rent.....	102	165	67	75	98	115	292	56	87	466
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	135	279	130	229	397	166	81	100	225	24
For sale only.....	13	32	4	24	17	30	4	8	25	1
For rent.....	4	25	—	12	23	12	14	12	30	6
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	51	54	45	87	209	87	53	25	115	7
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	17	70	32	59	52	12	3	4	2	4
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	50	98	49	47	96	25	7	51	53	6
Boarded up.....	4	11	15	15	20	6	4	16	22	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	22	22	—	13	39	52	214	19	17	10
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	3	4	—	2	5	27	118	3	4	2
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	7	—	2	9	1	15	4	2	1
ROOMS										
1 room.....	21	27	19	31	68	30	3	15	51	8
2 rooms.....	44	105	42	65	155	57	29	29	107	11
3 rooms.....	162	211	110	176	275	160	158	114	215	207
4 rooms.....	308	613	151	267	471	305	252	242	290	315
5 rooms.....	451	761	122	364	498	430	680	342	368	379
6 rooms.....	466	416	57	457	211	462	166	182	214	101
7 rooms.....	137	225	20	202	65	245	62	53	53	37
8 or more rooms.....	43	252	7	85	41	73	28	44	31	12
Median, all housing units.....	5.1	5.0	4.1	5.3	4.3	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.5
Median, all housing units.....	5.0	5.2	4.2	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.5
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.2	5.0	4.3	5.4	4.4	5.4	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.3	5.2	4.4	5.5	4.5	5.5	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.8	4.6	4.0	4.9	4.1	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.3	4.3
LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	104	134	31	78	207	45	44	78	63	2
Renter-occupied housing units.....	34	52	21	23	41	23	4	17	33	4
Vacant-for-rent or vacant-for-sale-only housing units.....	4	10	—	—	12	6	7	7	9	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	1 518	2 227	489	1 537	1 658	1 419	575	926	1 148	136
1, attached.....	104	150	31	97	66	244	417	74	155	9
2.....	4	5	2	7	10	15	1	14	4	2
3 or 4.....	2	26	—	1	6	4	6	4	2	14
5 to 9.....	1	68	—	1	1	5	351	—	4	108
10 to 19.....	1	131	—	1	—	14	27	—	4	484
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	317
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	2	1	1	—	3	—	—	1	—
Other.....	2	1	5	2	43	3	1	3	11	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 497	2 331	398	1 418	1 387	1 596	1 297	921	1 104	1 046
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	115	256	60	127	179	225	124	172	274	146
2 persons.....	262	335	80	286	253	386	219	182	257	176
3 persons.....	264	391	64	269	241	297	247	166	167	205
4 persons.....	350	520	67	274	256	324	283	141	156	202
5 persons.....	265	406	60	234	224	210	248	130	115	142
6 or more persons.....	241	423	67	228	234	154	176	130	135	175
Median, occupied housing units.....	3.81	3.85	3.42	3.60	3.58	3.13	3.71	3.14	2.63	3.48
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	3.84	3.92	3.37	3.60	3.66	3.09	3.75	3.13	2.45	2.70
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.65	3.64	3.57	3.59	3.16	3.19	3.63	3.17	2.97	3.60
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 218	1 884	301	1 206	1 019	1 433	1 055	780	906	816
1.01 to 1.50.....	175	323	60	130	211	117	185	91	126	173
1.51 or more.....	104	124	37	82	157	46	57	50	72	57
Mean.....	.76	.74	.85	.72	.86	.63	.77	.70	.69	.84
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 182	1 710	188	1 065	1 116	1 042	776	691	749	112
Less than \$20,000.....	330	616	113	351	797	289	221	518	574	25
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	294	527	48	269	252	272	383	123	134	53
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	336	137	19	256	46	246	148	23	28	29
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	170	84	5	156	14	166	18	8	8	2
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	38	129	1	18	5	49	5	1	2	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	6	150	1	11	2	18	1	5	2	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	6	46	—	1	—	2	—	10	—	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1	10	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	1	5	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
Median (dollars).....	37 400	26 500	16 700	32 200	14 000	35 800	28 100	11 600	11 500	32 600
Mean (dollars).....	39 300	45 900	23 400	37 100	18 200	40 100	29 700	20 500	17 200	34 900
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	231	461	61	212	193	467	424	197	316	927
No cash rent.....	96	135	42	64	92	110	291	55	84	466
Median contract rent (dollars).....	162	60—	60—	183	104	146	172	109	76	60—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	194	145	53	207	113	169	179	121	96	56

Table 2. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponce zona urbana, Ponce Municipio—Can.									
	Tract 705.01	Tract 705.12	Tract 705.22	Tract 706.01	Tract 706.02	Tract 707	Tract 708	Tract 709	Tract 710	Tract 711
All housing units -----	2 909	2 157	1 446	192	607	487	1 119	1 725	1 153	490
TENURE										
Occupied housing units-----	2 677	2 071	1 386	143	519	430	1 000	1 482	976	393
Owner-occupied housing units-----	1 952	1 397	829	43	213	264	546	1 008	589	214
Percent of occupied housing units-----	67.1	64.8	57.3	22.4	35.1	54.2	48.8	58.4	51.1	43.7
Renter-occupied housing units-----	725	674	557	100	306	166	454	474	387	179
Percent of occupied housing units-----	24.9	31.2	38.5	52.1	50.4	34.1	40.6	27.5	33.6	36.5
No cash rent-----	133	165	127	28	88	21	62	126	68	12
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units-----	232	86	60	49	88	57	119	243	177	97
For sale only-----	45	15	7	6	10	13	28	23	25	24
For rent-----	80	14	26	12	36	13	31	31	27	42
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	53	24	9	15	36	15	31	85	45	7
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	12	6	5	3	—	3	2	15	9	3
For migrant workers-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant-----	42	27	13	13	6	13	27	89	71	21
Boarded up-----	8	3	3	2	1	8	4	12	17	8
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	64	208	7	—	36	3	7	9	3	1
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	272	58	53	10	119	2	3	6	14	14
Vacant condominium housing units-----	8	7	4	2	22	—	1	—	1	5
ROOMS										
1 room-----	37	2	58	25	20	6	6	46	14	7
2 rooms-----	45	23	55	6	99	15	46	86	37	17
3 rooms-----	238	210	86	13	99	52	128	270	177	45
4 rooms-----	512	449	179	14	132	101	314	514	306	73
5 rooms-----	718	862	376	44	94	136	336	514	384	124
6 rooms-----	678	479	342	30	63	116	189	208	160	108
7 rooms-----	350	102	178	33	39	42	66	56	39	67
8 or more rooms-----	331	30	172	27	61	19	34	31	36	49
Median, all housing units-----	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.4	4.1	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.6	5.3
Mean, all housing units-----	5.5	4.9	5.4	5.2	4.5	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.6	5.4
Median, occupied housing units-----	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.3	4.0	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.6	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.8	5.1	6.0	6.8	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.8	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.8	3.3	5.0	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.8
LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES										
Owner-occupied housing units-----	40	11	7	2	2	11	24	99	32	11
Renter-occupied housing units-----	6	11	—	20	2	9	23	36	14	18
Vacant-for-rent or vacant-for-sale-only housing units-----	4	—	—	—	2	3	2	8	3	6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached-----	2 013	1 394	947	74	271	354	785	1 392	890	364
1, attached-----	284	305	79	14	25	90	142	247	194	70
2-----	14	25	12	10	9	19	7	34	10	8
3 or 4-----	14	50	27	33	7	17	9	5	1	30
5 to 9-----	16	75	69	26	49	—	174	16	55	16
10 to 19-----	41	38	178	25	44	4	1	23	1	—
20 to 49-----	80	12	124	—	23	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more-----	441	254	—	—	176	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer-----	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—
Other-----	5	3	10	10	3	2	1	4	2	2
Occupied housing units-----	2 677	2 071	1 386	143	519	430	1 000	1 482	976	393
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person-----	389	135	238	46	234	121	241	349	288	114
2 persons-----	665	314	343	39	145	104	231	320	258	110
3 persons-----	588	398	263	27	55	77	195	265	160	79
4 persons-----	464	488	252	16	40	48	136	214	129	42
5 persons-----	338	393	166	10	21	38	103	160	79	22
6 or more persons-----	233	343	124	5	24	42	94	174	62	26
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.98	3.89	2.93	2.15	1.68	2.40	2.64	2.77	2.28	2.25
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	3.03	3.85	2.96	2.11	2.04	2.13	2.35	2.63	2.07	2.29
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.89	3.96	2.87	2.18	1.50	3.03	3.03	3.02	2.68	2.20
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less-----	2 493	1 668	1 299	135	498	392	880	1 247	877	370
1.01 to 1.50-----	115	297	76	4	12	30	86	156	71	16
1.51 or more-----	69	106	11	4	9	8	34	79	28	7
Mean-----	.58	.80	.58	.48	.49	.56	.63	.70	.58	.49
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	1 759	1 324	790	32	165	246	522	957	569	194
Less than \$20,000-----	145	132	31	4	55	125	335	815	409	46
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	260	679	159	5	53	78	130	116	130	78
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	275	430	164	10	25	32	43	18	17	40
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	433	65	115	2	6	6	8	6	9	11
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	324	7	111	1	5	3	3	1	2	7
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	214	9	132	8	10	1	1	1	2	10
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	68	1	55	1	8	1	—	—	—	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	22	—	7	—	3	—	—	—	—	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more-----	8	1	6	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	69 600	36 000	67 800	51 700	28 300	19 600	15 300	10 700	15 300	32 600
Mean (dollars)-----	74 300	37 600	80 000	75 700	44 800	24 800	22 700	14 500	19 100	41 100
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	714	672	557	100	305	163	453	473	381	176
No cash rent-----	132	165	127	28	87	21	62	126	68	12
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	159	60	107	222	182	131	75	86	115	166
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	223	128	186	222	210	151	94	96	122	192

Table 2. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponce zona urbana, Ponce Municipio—Con.									
	Troct 712	Troct 713	Troct 714.01	Troct 714.02	Troct 715	Troct 716.01	Troct 716.02	Troct 717	Troct 718	Troct 719
All housing units	755	1 738	917	1 485	1 884	753	1 799	1 107	1 328	1 990
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	644	1 654	867	1 351	1 734	714	1 683	979	1 153	1 862
Owner-occupied housing units	241	452	707	1 068	1 041	605	823	558	623	615
Percent of occupied housing units	31.9	26.0	77.1	71.9	55.3	80.3	45.7	50.4	46.9	30.9
Renter-occupied housing units	403	1 202	160	283	693	109	860	421	530	1 247
Percent of occupied housing units	53.4	69.2	17.4	19.1	36.8	14.5	47.8	38.0	39.9	62.7
No cash rent	114	378	27	29	142	34	296	24	92	401
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	111	84	50	134	150	39	116	128	175	128
For sale only	13	5	6	26	21	4	15	14	15	3
For rent	38	11	8	8	49	5	18	77	43	18
Rented or sold, not occupied	42	56	26	85	42	18	45	21	47	79
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	—	2	4	4	6	—	7	6	5	3
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	18	10	6	11	25	12	31	10	65	25
Boorded up	1	—	—	—	—	1	7	2	21	5
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	14	7	21	47	43	2	108	80	2	8
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	187	93	15	48	26	1	250	104	9	2
Vacant condominium housing units	21	5	7	31	8	—	8	49	3	—
ROOMS										
1 room	7	11	3	4	22	3	20	87	17	10
2 rooms	23	29	9	12	243	14	52	55	74	101
3 rooms	223	318	50	79	165	61	203	185	225	279
4 rooms	105	481	57	195	180	147	482	184	274	546
5 rooms	133	586	291	459	589	192	644	218	334	720
6 rooms	115	218	285	428	447	158	284	197	243	278
7 rooms	80	68	170	249	161	121	93	98	108	36
8 or more rooms	69	27	52	59	77	57	21	83	53	20
Median, all housing units	4.6	4.6	5.7	5.5	5.1	5.3	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6
Mean, all housing units	4.9	4.5	5.7	5.5	4.9	5.4	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.6	4.5	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.3	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.0	5.2	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.0	5.5	5.1	5.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.5	4.2	5.3	5.3	4.6	4.9	4.4	3.5	4.2	4.3
LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES										
Owner-occupied housing units	1	6	2	15	20	73	38	7	30	17
Renter-occupied housing units	5	18	1	2	6	21	16	3	21	21
Vacant-for-rent or vacant-for-sale-only housing units	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	—	2	2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	347	608	815	1 387	607	646	620	536	852	859
1, attached	38	85	69	87	698	101	427	78	111	110
2	43	43	8	3	15	1	5	39	65	3
3 or 4	34	104	8	1	26	2	72	28	24	41
5 to 9	33	106	7	2	54	1	196	27	144	42
10 to 19	33	789	7	1	117	—	396	52	39	604
20 to 49	108	—	—	—	115	—	80	214	89	53
50 or more	114	—	—	—	249	—	—	130	—	277
Mobile home or trailer	—	1	2	1	2	—	1	2	3	—
Other	5	2	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	1
Occupied housing units	644	1 654	867	1 351	1 734	714	1 683	979	1 153	1 862
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	190	304	105	128	445	87	216	320	332	282
2 persons	201	345	277	334	513	160	322	323	285	392
3 persons	115	304	185	290	321	150	309	170	195	378
4 persons	68	273	146	295	216	138	298	92	181	373
5 or more persons	36	231	82	162	139	107	270	43	90	233
Median, all housing units	2.16	3.09	2.78	3.24	2.32	3.23	3.48	2.02	2.36	3.18
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.21	2.69	2.72	3.14	2.34	3.21	3.10	2.13	2.26	3.31
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.12	3.24	3.01	3.64	2.29	3.46	3.80	1.76	2.50	3.12
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	610	1 394	824	1 245	1 646	631	1 338	929	1 048	1 582
1.01 to 1.50	26	191	31	80	68	59	243	30	80	213
1.51 or more	8	69	12	26	20	24	102	20	25	67
Mean .....	.52	.74	.54	.61	.55	.63	.79	.49	.57	.75
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	193	405	660	1 026	902	578	774	418	546	594
Less than \$20,000	18	105	18	73	40	80	225	16	231	134
\$20,000 to \$39,999	75	220	80	142	203	219	390	59	191	196
\$40,000 to \$59,999	33	59	296	479	389	81	122	134	81	226
\$60,000 to \$79,999	30	15	212	284	205	54	26	106	28	29
\$80,000 to \$99,999	15	3	44	38	45	56	3	45	4	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	15	3	7	10	14	76	6	32	7	5
\$150,000 to \$199,999	3	—	1	—	1	7	—	18	4	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	3	—	—	—	1	3	2	5	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	—	—
\$300,000 or more	1	—	1	—	2	2	—	1	—	—
Median (dollars)	41 000	26 700	54 600	51 300	48 800	38 800	28 200	60 000	23 400	37 100
Mean (dollars)	57 000	30 000	57 500	51 100	52 600	55 400	30 000	69 500	29 100	35 800
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	398	1 197	156	274	688	107	854	413	525	1 239
No cash rent	113	376	25	27	142	33	293	23	92	401
Median contract rent (dollars)	179	60—	308	174	266	225	60—	299	95	60—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	197	75	281	198	251	319	61	272	124	97

Table 2. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponce zona urbana, Ponce Municipio—Con.									
	Tract 720	Tract 721.01	Tract 721.02	Tract 721.99	Tract 722.01 (pt.)	Tract 722.02 (pt.)	Tract 723 (pt.)	Tract 724 (pt.)	Tract 725 (pt.)	Tract 727.01
All housing units -----	1 081	1 064	1 815	—	1 310	1 888	—	227	605	1 030
TENURE										
Occupied housing units-----	1 008	924	1 727	—	1 241	1 771	—	217	583	984
Owner-occupied housing units-----	785	588	1 458	—	817	1 483	—	205	492	837
Percent of occupied housing units-----	72.6	55.3	80.3	—	62.4	78.5	—	90.3	81.3	81.3
Renter-occupied housing units-----	223	336	269	—	424	288	—	12	91	147
Percent of occupied housing units-----	20.6	31.6	14.8	—	32.4	15.3	—	5.3	15.0	14.3
No cash rent-----	40	75	26	—	149	62	—	2	33	31
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units-----	73	140	88	—	69	117	—	10	22	46
For sale only-----	8	10	8	—	14	15	—	—	5	5
For rent-----	19	9	13	—	5	14	—	—	2	19
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	28	17	34	—	30	39	—	5	6	10
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	4	2	9	—	7	13	—	1	4	7
For migrant workers-----	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other vacant-----	14	102	23	—	13	35	—	4	5	5
Boarded up-----	—	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	5	—	47	—	2	10	—	—	7	4
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	2	—	11	—	157	1	—	4	1	1
Vacant condominium housing units-----	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room-----	3	13	6	—	10	7	—	2	3	3
2 rooms-----	28	57	5	—	12	20	—	6	5	5
3 rooms-----	92	110	86	—	100	81	—	2	36	59
4 rooms-----	134	256	60	—	249	84	—	10	49	74
5 rooms-----	310	336	738	—	417	741	—	15	131	438
6 rooms-----	259	193	630	—	364	542	—	4	288	304
7 rooms-----	157	59	196	—	112	326	—	26	76	99
8 or more rooms-----	98	40	94	—	46	87	—	162	17	48
Median, all housing units-----	5.4	4.8	5.5	—	5.2	5.5	—	8.0	5.8	5.4
Mean, all housing units-----	5.5	4.8	5.6	—	5.2	5.6	—	7.7	5.6	5.4
Median, occupied housing units-----	5.4	4.8	5.5	—	5.2	5.6	—	8.0	5.8	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.7	5.0	5.6	—	5.5	5.6	—	8.0	5.8	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.7	4.2	5.3	—	4.7	5.4	—	6.0	5.3	5.3
LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES										
Owner-occupied housing units-----	17	19	9	—	42	35	—	3	—	7
Renter-occupied housing units-----	6	13	1	—	12	12	—	—	3	—
Vacant-for-rent or vacant-for-sale-only housing units-----	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached-----	974	850	1 441	—	941	1 113	—	219	567	978
1, attached-----	59	190	360	—	67	758	—	8	31	47
2-----	15	9	2	—	4	5	—	—	4	1
3 or 4-----	2	8	8	—	82	1	—	—	1	2
5 to 9-----	13	4	2	—	16	8	—	—	1	—
10 to 19-----	13	1	1	—	199	1	—	—	—	1
20 to 49-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer-----	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other-----	3	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
Occupied housing units-----	1 008	924	1 727	—	1 241	1 771	—	217	583	984
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person-----	162	224	116	—	131	165	—	15	35	90
2 persons-----	294	205	277	—	229	378	—	31	93	250
3 persons-----	204	172	348	—	239	337	—	38	121	211
4 persons-----	173	151	455	—	262	436	—	53	158	198
5 persons-----	99	100	306	—	183	300	—	54	105	139
6 or more persons-----	76	72	225	—	197	155	—	26	71	96
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.74	2.69	3.77	—	3.58	3.51	—	3.96	3.77	3.22
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.71	2.36	3.79	—	3.54	3.54	—	4.01	3.80	3.11
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.79	3.22	3.66	—	3.67	3.34	—	3.17	3.57	3.83
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less-----	934	810	1 555	—	1 057	1 659	—	208	534	904
1.01 to 1.50-----	54	86	132	—	132	80	—	6	34	63
1.51 or more-----	20	28	40	—	52	32	—	3	15	17
Mean-----	.55	.62	.67	—	.72	.62	—	.51	.68	.62
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	753	552	1 401	—	785	1 432	—	197	476	806
Less than \$20,000-----	78	309	49	—	171	173	—	11	24	50
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	80	193	395	—	246	401	—	3	42	163
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	226	31	635	—	242	522	—	2	240	433
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	235	14	257	—	104	286	—	—	138	130
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	89	2	44	—	17	39	—	1	28	23
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	37	2	17	—	3	8	—	11	3	6
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	6	—	3	—	1	3	—	33	1	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	65	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	35	—	—
\$300,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	59 200	18 600	46 600	—	37 900	44 600	—	228 800	53 200	47 000
Mean (dollars)-----	59 100	22 900	48 700	—	39 200	45 300	—	233 600	54 300	47 500
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	218	333	265	—	420	287	—	12	90	143
No cash rent-----	39	74	25	—	146	62	—	2	33	29
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	283	75	287	—	60—	311	—	775	338	263
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	260	86	278	—	113	286	—	780	300	254

Table 2. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponce zona urbana, Ponce Municipio—Con.								
	Tract 727.02 (pt.)	Tract 728 (pt.)	Tract 729 (pt.)	Tract 730.02 (pt.)	Tract 730.03	Tract 730.04	Tract 730.05	Tract 730.06	Tract 730.07
All housing units.....	649	—	1 070	1 439	752	1 509	1 081	1 463	2 158
TENURE									
Occupied housing units.....	622	—	1 004	1 145	722	1 361	1 047	1 309	1 636
Owner-occupied housing units.....	569	—	837	980	363	994	889	1 083	1 452
Percent of occupied housing units.....	87.7	—	78.2	68.1	48.3	65.9	82.2	74.0	67.3
Renter-occupied housing units.....	53	—	167	165	359	367	158	226	184
Percent of occupied housing units.....	8.2	—	15.6	11.5	47.7	24.3	14.6	15.4	8.5
No cash rent.....	10	—	47	77	138	77	18	127	84
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	27	—	66	294	30	148	34	154	522
For sale only.....	11	—	13	12	—	55	4	17	20
For rent.....	3	—	5	23	6	22	4	8	13
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	5	—	16	199	9	40	12	75	452
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	6	—	12	3	4	—	2	14	9
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	2	—	20	57	11	31	12	40	28
Boarded up.....	1	—	2	19	1	2	—	6	5
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	12	39	14	5	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	2	5	139	1	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	9	6	—	—	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room.....	1	—	13	57	7	6	2	29	88
2 rooms.....	7	—	27	114	8	25	5	62	129
3 rooms.....	24	—	83	211	23	187	38	154	278
4 rooms.....	119	—	114	376	46	276	23	321	448
5 rooms.....	114	—	232	413	184	425	394	431	652
6 rooms.....	92	—	366	190	384	378	458	298	452
7 rooms.....	110	—	169	46	84	166	125	112	87
8 or more rooms.....	182	—	66	32	16	46	36	56	24
Median, all housing units.....	6.1	—	5.7	4.4	5.8	5.1	5.7	4.9	4.7
Mean, all housing units.....	6.3	—	5.5	4.3	5.6	5.1	5.7	4.9	4.9
Median, occupied housing units.....	6.2	—	5.7	4.5	5.8	5.2	5.7	4.9	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.1	—	5.8	4.5	5.8	5.4	5.7	5.0	4.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	6.3	—	5.5	4.1	5.8	4.8	5.5	4.4	5.0
LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	9	—	19	172	6	16	8	208	333
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1	—	7	32	3	5	1	36	20
Vacant-for-rent or vacant-for-sale-only housing units.....	—	—	—	11	—	6	—	8	14
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	628	—	994	1 329	403	1 304	1 001	1 284	2 107
1, attached.....	18	—	68	53	27	151	75	158	48
2.....	2	—	6	10	—	17	—	7	2
3 or 4.....	—	—	—	5	12	6	2	4	1
5 to 9.....	1	—	1	—	44	16	1	1	—
10 to 19.....	—	—	1	—	266	12	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—
Other.....	—	—	—	42	—	3	—	5	—
Occupied housing units.....	622	—	1 004	1 145	722	1 361	1 047	1 309	1 636
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	53	—	74	153	32	98	80	174	126
2 persons.....	96	—	192	207	98	262	194	260	327
3 persons.....	99	—	196	190	169	230	184	238	364
4 persons.....	163	—	205	217	185	359	257	229	405
5 persons.....	116	—	182	184	150	237	197	182	258
6 or more persons.....	95	—	155	194	88	175	135	226	156
Median, occupied housing units.....	3.89	—	3.70	3.60	3.84	3.75	3.75	3.43	3.50
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	3.91	—	3.71	3.67	3.94	3.76	3.81	3.38	3.48
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.61	—	3.62	3.18	3.74	3.72	3.45	3.59	3.66
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	549	—	888	851	684	1 163	957	1 044	1 367
1.01 to 1.50.....	50	—	80	172	29	134	73	177	165
1.51 or more.....	23	—	36	122	9	64	17	88	104
Mean.....	.61	—	.68	.85	.69	.72	.66	.76	.74
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	557	—	800	937	336	926	803	1 034	1 429
Less than \$20,000.....	52	—	173	685	34	161	31	495	387
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	151	—	216	213	101	253	180	376	438
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	19	—	245	32	159	326	416	139	380
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	35	—	140	6	32	148	160	19	189
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	112	—	13	1	5	23	9	1	26
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	134	—	10	—	3	11	3	4	8
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	36	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Median (dollars).....	85 700	—	40 900	14 000	42 900	42 600	48 800	20 900	33 100
Mean (dollars).....	82 200	—	41 500	17 200	42 900	42 900	48 900	24 700	36 400
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	47	—	163	163	359	359	143	218	184
No cash rent.....	7	—	46	76	138	73	16	123	84
Median contract rent (dollars).....	583	—	226	102	85	170	274	128	361
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	631	—	235	111	115	193	263	144	339

Table 2. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ponce Municipio					
	Troct 722.01 (pt.)	Troct 722.02 (pt.)	Troct 723 (pt.)	Troct 724 (pt.)	Troct 725 (pt.)	Troct 726
All housing units	26	—	632	1 576	1 027	739
TENURE						
Occupied housing units	25	—	554	1 460	914	610
Owner-occupied housing units	1	—	434	1 210	761	460
Percent of occupied housing units	3.8	—	68.7	76.8	74.1	62.2
Renter-occupied housing units	24	—	120	250	153	150
Percent of occupied housing units	92.3	—	19.0	15.9	14.9	20.3
No cash rent	22	—	54	131	69	90
VACANCY STATUS						
Vacant housing units	1	—	78	116	113	129
For sale only	—	—	8	4	8	9
For rent	—	—	3	8	2	6
Rented or sold, not occupied	1	—	38	56	45	61
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	—	—	2	6	13	23
For migrant workers	—	—	—	2	—	—
Other vacant	—	—	27	40	45	30
Boarded up	—	—	6	3	4	8
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS						
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	2	2	15	2
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	2	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS						
1 room	1	—	34	39	18	19
2 rooms	—	—	36	43	39	36
3 rooms	—	—	78	127	126	80
4 rooms	2	—	119	335	259	170
5 rooms	5	—	189	601	320	244
6 rooms	8	—	123	293	178	129
7 rooms	8	—	38	111	61	47
8 or more rooms	2	—	15	27	26	14
Median, all housing units	6.1	—	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.8
Mean, all housing units	6.0	—	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.7
Median, occupied housing units	6.2	—	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.0	—	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	6.3	—	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.4
LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES						
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	96	119	104	66
Renter-occupied housing units	2	—	32	52	31	35
Vacant-for-rent or vacant-for-sale-only housing units	—	—	5	2	3	3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
1, detached	24	—	593	1 385	951	673
1, attached	2	—	37	183	73	55
2	—	—	1	3	—	6
3 or 4	—	—	1	1	1	1
5 to 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 19	—	—	—	—	1	—
20 to 49	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	—	—	2	—	—
Other	—	—	—	1	1	3
Occupied housing units	25	—	554	1 460	914	610
PERSONS IN UNIT						
1 person	4	—	118	183	80	70
2 persons	6	—	99	286	169	83
3 persons	6	—	81	248	143	104
4 persons	3	—	102	257	192	109
5 persons	4	—	68	228	160	102
6 or more persons	2	—	86	258	170	142
Median, occupied housing units	2.92	—	3.24	3.55	3.84	3.94
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.00	—	3.10	3.57	3.86	4.04
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.00	—	3.50	3.48	3.72	3.71
PERSONS PER ROOM						
1.00 or less	24	—	442	1 169	684	448
1.01 to 1.50	—	—	73	216	141	107
1.51 or more	1	—	39	75	89	55
Mean .....	.53	—	.74	.77	.83	.85
VALUE						
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1	—	413	1 165	706	319
Less than \$20,000	—	—	273	488	306	208
\$20,000 to \$39,999	—	—	97	497	252	67
\$40,000 to \$59,999	1	—	36	151	96	30
\$60,000 to \$79,999	—	—	6	20	32	12
\$80,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	5	10	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	—	—	—	2	3	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	—	1	5	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	1	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	1	—	1	—
Median (dollars)	\$2 500	—	14 500	22 900	23 200	15 100
Mean (dollars)	\$2 500	—	21 100	25 600	29 300	21 700
CONTRACT RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units	22	—	118	248	141	92
No cash rent	20	—	53	129	63	50
Median contract rent (dollars)	162	—	72	129	93	74
Mean contract rent (dollars)	163	—	79	136	116	86

Table 2. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ponce Municipio—Con.				
	Troct 727.02 (pt.)	Troct 728 (pt.)	Troct 729 (pt.)	Troct 730.01	Troct 730.02 (pt.)
All housing units -----	1 961	528	577	1 059	345
TENURE					
Occupied housing units-----	1 709	398	414	882	242
Owner-occupied housing units-----	1 264	300	338	749	205
Percent of occupied housing units-----	64.5	56.8	58.6	70.7	59.4
Renter-occupied housing units-----	445	98	76	133	37
Percent of occupied housing units-----	22.7	18.6	13.2	12.6	10.7
No cash rent-----	155	67	28	31	21
VACANCY STATUS					
Vacant housing units-----	252	130	163	177	103
For sale only-----	21	4	11	14	5
For rent-----	22	—	7	14	—
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	49	45	71	51	10
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	64	32	47	29	49
For migrant workers-----	—	—	—	1	—
Other vacant-----	96	49	27	68	39
Boarded up-----	10	15	13	5	1
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS					
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	22	—	1	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	4	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units-----	7	—	2	—	—
ROOMS					
1 room-----	26	19	18	16	11
2 rooms-----	98	42	38	55	41
3 rooms-----	187	110	93	133	64
4 rooms-----	494	151	153	213	95
5 rooms-----	647	122	132	358	85
6 rooms-----	324	57	91	194	21
7 rooms-----	115	20	33	61	19
8 or more rooms-----	70	7	19	29	9
Median, all housing units-----	4.8	4.1	4.4	4.8	4.1
Median, all housing units-----	4.8	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.1
Median, occupied housing units-----	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.0	4.4	4.6	4.9	4.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.0
LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES					
Owner-occupied housing units-----	125	31	59	75	35
Renter-occupied housing units-----	51	21	16	24	9
Vacant-for-rent or vacant-for-sale-only housing units-----	10	—	—	2	1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
1, detached-----	1 599	489	543	1 015	329
1, attached-----	132	31	29	32	13
2-----	3	2	1	5	—
3 or 4-----	26	—	1	1	1
5 to 9-----	67	—	—	—	1
10 to 19-----	131	—	—	—	—
20 to 49-----	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer-----	2	1	1	3	—
Other-----	1	5	2	3	1
Occupied housing units-----	1 709	398	414	882	242
PERSONS IN UNIT					
1 person-----	203	60	53	79	26
2 persons-----	239	80	94	158	46
3 persons-----	292	64	73	149	51
4 persons-----	357	67	69	174	39
5 persons-----	290	60	52	164	40
6 or more persons-----	328	67	73	158	40
Median, occupied housing units-----	3.84	3.42	3.32	3.82	3.46
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	3.93	3.37	3.30	3.88	3.55
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	3.65	3.57	3.50	3.52	3.06
PERSONS PER ROOM					
1.00 or less-----	1 335	301	318	667	168
1.01 to 1.50-----	273	60	50	136	39
1.51 or more-----	101	37	46	79	35
Mean-----	.81	.85	.82	.82	.89
VALUE					
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	1 153	188	265	703	179
Less than \$20,000-----	564	113	178	383	112
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	376	48	53	220	39
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	118	19	11	59	14
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	49	5	16	22	8
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	17	1	5	10	4
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	16	1	1	5	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	10	—	—	1	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	—	1	—	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	1	—	—	1	—
\$300,000 or more-----	2	—	1	1	—
Median (dollars)-----	20 500	16 700	13 000	18 700	14 300
Mean (dollars)-----	28 400	23 400	23 600	26 000	23 300
CONTRACT RENT					
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	414	61	49	126	30
No cash rent-----	128	42	18	29	16
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	60—	60—	102	114	125
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	77	53	102	135	130

Table 3. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponce, PR MSA	Juana Díaz Municipio	Ponce Municipio		Juana Díaz Municipio					
			Total	Ponce zona urbano	Tract 719.02	Tract 7101.98	Tract 7102	Tract 7103	Tract 7104	Tract 7105
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	232 947	45 198	187 749	159 151	723	3 339	5 911	6 091	2 838	1 870
Born in Puerto Rico	217 698	42 710	174 988	147 796	704	3 157	5 638	5 836	2 694	1 739
Born elsewhere	15 249	2 488	12 761	11 355	19	182	273	255	144	131
ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH										
Persons 5 to 17 years	61 290	12 653	48 637	40 626	195	932	1 632	1 973	711	493
Able to speak Spanish	60 142	12 444	47 698	39 785	195	882	1 604	1 945	706	478
Unable to speak English	40 813	9 934	30 879	24 812	180	709	1 296	1 622	614	343
Unable to speak Spanish	1 148	209	939	841	—	50	28	28	5	15
Unable to speak English	935	202	733	643	—	50	28	28	5	15
Persons 18 years and over	150 049	28 234	121 815	104 032	456	2 149	3 624	3 554	1 840	1 223
Able to speak Spanish	147 919	27 707	120 212	102 738	456	2 080	3 534	3 499	1 800	1 217
Unable to speak English	68 914	16 315	52 599	41 771	360	1 341	2 477	1 755	929	600
Unable to speak Spanish	2 130	527	1 603	1 294	—	69	90	55	40	6
Unable to speak English	1 753	487	1 266	982	—	64	90	55	40	6
ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE										
Persons 10 years and over	188 959	36 508	152 451	129 819	600	2 784	4 641	4 886	2 297	1 526
Unable to read and write in any language	20 321	3 825	16 496	13 806	72	170	330	1 117	371	62
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	72 828	13 729	59 099	49 618	245	583	1 838	2 026	820	568
Preprimary school	2 332	396	1 936	1 649	5	5	36	100	43	39
Public school	1 604	347	1 257	1 011	—	5	36	73	43	39
Elementary school	37 268	7 587	29 681	24 529	137	282	1 019	1 158	431	313
Public school	31 808	7 410	24 398	19 432	132	282	1 002	1 133	413	307
High school	18 857	3 687	15 170	12 408	78	176	444	594	237	129
Public school	15 924	3 554	12 370	9 717	78	155	414	594	227	123
College	14 371	2 059	12 312	11 032	25	120	339	172	109	87
Public college	5 908	1 049	4 859	4 079	9	61	296	96	42	35
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	122 834	22 661	100 173	85 928	319	1 682	2 878	3 039	1 441	1 019
Less than 7th grade	30 100	6 339	23 761	18 918	125	558	928	593	354	208
7th to 9th grade	18 863	3 573	15 290	12 532	47	246	463	346	225	159
10th to 12th grade, no diploma	12 382	2 671	9 711	8 085	23	183	360	355	180	106
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26 587	5 386	21 201	18 485	75	455	649	694	334	294
Some college or associate degree	16 549	2 610	13 939	12 555	33	141	269	495	187	114
Bachelor's degree	14 104	1 795	12 309	11 534	16	99	194	486	136	111
Graduate or professional degree	4 249	287	3 962	3 819	—	—	15	70	25	27
Percent high school graduate or higher	50.1	44.5	51.3	54.0	38.9	41.3	39.2	57.4	47.3	53.6
VOCATIONAL TRAINING										
Persons 16 to 64 years	137 115	26 339	110 776	94 033	458	2 113	3 332	3 414	1 645	1 030
With vocational training	12 106	1 939	10 167	8 864	5	59	147	232	184	68
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	440	513	422	406	443	287	524	411	601	446
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 984	2 054	1 967	1 894	2 250	1 271	2 293	2 106	1 868	1 730
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 805	3 125	2 734	2 681	3 280	3 554	2 668	3 043	3 307	3 302
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	211 339	40 887	170 452	144 658	651	3 081	5 256	5 527	2 551	1 716
Same house	143 554	30 865	112 689	94 771	615	2 739	4 408	4 233	1 807	1 025
Different house in Puerto Rico	59 239	8 207	51 032	44 221	36	224	619	1 101	624	588
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	36 163	850	35 313	31 161	—	31	14	102	4	60
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	14 933	5 753	9 180	7 818	27	132	500	830	548	445
Different MSA/PMSA	4 318	690	3 628	2 768	61	—	36	24	14	8
Not in an MSA/PMSA	3 825	914	2 911	2 474	9	—	69	145	58	75
Elsewhere	8 546	1 815	6 731	5 666	—	118	229	193	120	103
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban	196 491	20 848	175 643	159 151	—	—	—	1 813	2 838	1 870
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdos	164 226	19 460	144 766	129 637	—	—	—	1 791	2 140	1 363
Rural	36 456	24 350	12 106	—	723	3 339	5 911	4 278	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdos	32 432	23 290	9 142	—	717	3 215	5 837	4 210	—	—
On farms	422	61	361	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	51 491	8 757	42 734	37 455	97	734	968	1 620	497	312
Car, truck, or van	41 089	6 933	34 156	30 202	63	589	771	1 420	397	201
Drove alone	32 936	5 416	27 520	24 397	63	423	616	1 059	335	185
Carpooled	8 153	1 517	6 636	5 805	—	166	155	361	62	16
Public transportation (incl. taxi and ferryboat)	5 374	943	4 431	3 701	16	82	104	109	41	32
Bus	739	123	616	490	4	22	—	17	—	11
Público	4 441	812	3 629	3 041	12	60	104	92	41	21
Walked	2 900	594	2 306	1 983	4	46	49	57	41	68
Other means	1 611	198	1 413	1 224	10	17	34	22	10	—
Worked at home	517	89	428	345	4	—	10	12	8	11
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.12	1.14	1.12	1.12	1.00	1.19	1.13	1.17	1.09	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.9	23.9	21.5	20.8	31.1	28.9	31.2	20.6	16.9	18.3
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	3 355	652	2 703	1 999	13	45	101	46	12	15
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	13 566	3 024	10 542	8 737	47	355	422	445	149	75
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	20 111	3 232	16 879	15 349	16	186	261	799	272	140
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	5 443	579	4 864	4 615	8	27	62	137	17	13
All other times	8 499	1 181	7 318	6 410	9	121	112	181	39	58
Worked in MSA of residence	46 951	7 368	39 583	34 667	81	528	743	1 309	451	280
Ponce zona urbano	42 757	3 910	38 847	34 210	50	232	375	585	158	113
Remainder of Ponce Municipio	311	61	250	34	5	7	—	—	—	6
Juana Díaz zona urbano	3 634	3 148	486	423	22	236	353	706	287	161
Remainder of Juana Díaz Municipio	249	249	—	—	4	53	15	18	6	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	4 540	1 389	3 151	2 788	16	206	225	311	46	32
Villalba Municipio	340	226	114	107	—	6	52	85	14	—
Peñuelas Municipio	518	63	455	426	—	5	—	7	—	—
Guayanilla Municipio	306	52	254	246	—	—	5	25	—	—
Guánica Municipio	28	8	20	12	—	4	—	—	—	—
Youco Municipio	177	14	163	163	—	8	—	6	—	—
Mayagüez Municipio	123	15	108	81	—	—	—	—	—	8
Remainder of Mayagüez, PR MSA	130	24	106	88	—	—	5	—	—	—
Adjuntas Municipio	24	—	24	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jayuya Municipio	60	6	54	22	—	6	—	—	—	—
Cooma Municipio	199	54	145	110	—	14	—	24	—	—
Santa Isabel Municipio	456	272	184	156	6	67	21	54	5	—
Salinas Municipio	244	107	137	127	—	—	26	20	—	14
Guayama Municipio	291	81	210	210	—	—	18	29	7	—
Caguas, PR PMSA	101	27	74	74	—	7	12	8	—	—
Son Juan Municipio	664	163	501	432	4	37	16	7	13	—
Remainder of San Juan, PR PMSA	407	101	306	272	6	29	—	—	—	6
Worked elsewhere	472	176	296	250	—	23	70	16	—	4

Table 3. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Juana Díaz Municipio—Con.						Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Ponce Municipio			
	Tract 7106	Tract 7107	Tract 7108	Tract 7109.01	Tract 7109.02	Tract 7110	Tract 722.01	Tract 722.02	Tract 723	Tract 724
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	3 139	2 155	5 631	4 550	3 324	5 627	4 866	6 169	2 069	6 248
Born in Puerto Rico	2 977	2 111	5 290	4 140	3 137	5 287	4 489	5 745	1 971	5 873
Born elsewhere	162	44	341	410	187	340	377	424	98	375
ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH										
Persons 5 to 17 years	723	491	1 643	1 421	864	1 575	1 326	1 754	558	1 730
Able to speak Spanish	723	491	1 637	1 373	864	1 546	1 300	1 748	547	1 712
Unable to speak English	521	392	1 272	984	726	1 275	757	724	423	1 040
Unable to speak Spanish	—	—	6	48	—	29	26	6	11	13
Unable to speak English	—	—	6	41	—	29	16	6	11	13
Persons 18 years and over	2 202	1 456	3 444	2 598	2 228	3 460	3 111	4 013	1 302	4 034
Able to speak Spanish	2 123	1 449	3 416	2 539	2 228	3 366	3 074	3 984	1 269	3 997
Unable to speak English	883	804	2 090	1 568	1 327	2 181	1 190	1 170	853	1 868
Unable to speak Spanish	79	—	28	59	—	94	37	29	33	37
Unable to speak English	67	7	20	59	—	79	31	20	33	29
ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE										
Persons 10 years and over	2 745	1 758	4 506	3 508	2 717	4 540	4 007	5 187	1 676	5 143
Unable to read and write in any language	156	84	353	336	377	397	273	220	294	652
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	953	622	1 800	1 500	984	1 790	1 640	2 064	487	2 027
Preprimary school	16	20	73	25	—	34	56	8	38	53
Public school	5	20	68	19	—	34	48	8	33	36
Elementary school	454	311	980	852	614	1 036	759	1 049	288	1 087
Public school	416	311	927	845	606	1 036	694	536	282	954
High school	235	145	512	413	244	478	448	592	133	531
Public school	201	145	502	413	238	462	406	357	119	465
College	248	146	235	210	126	242	377	415	28	356
Public college	81	46	94	117	53	119	136	111	5	114
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	1 875	1 146	2 776	2 020	1 737	2 729	2 539	3 437	1 071	3 271
Less than 7th grade	426	358	827	723	412	827	489	545	452	837
7th to 9th grade	208	216	372	374	380	537	449	287	259	586
10th to 12th grade, no diploma	200	135	303	233	240	353	213	319	62	342
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	381	246	685	497	458	618	586	802	138	718
Some college or associate degree	314	112	388	167	161	229	349	598	73	395
Bachelor's degree	276	65	156	18	86	152	310	733	87	221
Graduate or professional degree	70	14	45	8	—	13	143	153	—	172
Percent high school graduate or higher	55.5	38.1	45.9	34.2	40.6	37.1	54.7	66.5	27.8	46.0
VOCATIONAL TRAINING										
Persons 16 to 64 years	1 908	1 309	3 254	2 510	2 094	3 272	2 804	3 805	1 186	3 706
With vocational training	246	153	165	131	261	288	181	326	92	288
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	167	453	556	812	641	515	324	170	594	432
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 505	2 582	2 043	2 414	2 318	2 044	1 924	1 348	1 898	2 288
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 329	2 247	3 616	3 058	3 391	3 100	2 767	2 419	3 074	2 951
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	2 925	1 947	5 087	4 019	3 092	5 035	4 437	5 767	1 860	5 764
Same house	2 001	1 422	3 590	3 029	2 073	3 923	3 451	4 443	1 557	3 760
Different house in Puerto Rico	824	515	1 311	660	898	807	887	1 117	266	1 733
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	105	19	223	34	228	30	618	795	139	804
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	552	455	884	568	224	588	171	181	74	682
Different MSA/PMSA	89	41	26	8	354	29	61	25	37	119
Not in an MSA/PMSA	78	—	178	50	92	160	37	116	16	128
Elsewhere	100	10	186	330	121	305	99	207	37	271
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban	3 139	—	2 990	4 069	—	4 129	4 837	6 169	808	6 135
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdas	3 050	—	2 990	4 069	—	4 057	3 416	6 087	808	6 034
Rural	—	2 155	2 641	481	3 324	1 498	29	—	1 261	113
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdas	—	2 009	2 575	481	2 767	1 479	29	—	1 254	113
On farms	—	30	21	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	844	486	1 096	579	592	932	1 036	1 817	394	1 452
Car, truck, or van	626	397	875	450	482	662	859	1 634	279	1 034
Drove alone	507	316	686	340	369	517	730	1 335	187	887
Carpooled	119	81	189	110	113	145	129	299	92	147
Public transportation (incl. taxi and ferryboat)	91	37	161	55	56	159	84	76	25	193
Bus	—	—	15	29	8	17	—	18	8	15
Publica	91	37	146	26	48	134	72	49	17	178
Walked	111	36	25	51	39	67	53	61	24	154
Other means	16	10	22	23	6	28	40	24	59	43
Worked at home	—	6	13	—	9	16	—	22	7	28
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.12	1.16	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.14	1.09	1.12	1.23	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22.2	30.8	22.2	24.6	22.2	23.2	18.9	19.4	24.0	22.2
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	56	37	91	85	51	100	79	72	46	145
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	212	260	439	218	148	254	199	364	152	351
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	407	72	355	165	201	358	524	880	138	557
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	79	32	84	25	31	64	107	192	10	124
All other times	90	79	114	86	152	140	127	287	41	247
Worked in MSA of residence	729	442	991	519	496	799	974	1 665	360	1 355
Ponce zona urbana	293	291	634	277	392	510	955	1 640	343	1 211
Remainder of Ponce Municipio	—	—	21	—	22	—	—	—	7	102
Juana Díaz zona urbana	425	105	304	215	73	261	19	22	10	42
Remainder of Juana Díaz Municipio	11	46	32	27	9	28	—	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	115	44	105	60	96	133	62	152	34	97
Villalba Municipio	30	7	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peñuelas Municipio	8	17	5	—	—	14	24	28	—	4
Guayanilla Municipio	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	8	—	—
Guánica Municipio	—	—	4	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Yauco Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayagüez Municipio	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Remainder of Mayagüez, PR MSA	—	—	13	6	—	—	7	11	—	—
Adjuntas Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jayuya Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caama Municipio	—	—	5	5	6	—	—	8	7	12
Santa Isabel Municipio	7	10	5	34	22	41	—	19	14	18
Salinas Municipio	12	—	—	—	12	23	7	13	—	5
Guayama Municipio	4	—	5	—	13	5	6	—	—	6
Caguas, PR PMSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
San Juan Municipio	11	10	29	8	11	17	9	5	—	40
Remainder of San Juan, PR PMSA	14	—	—	—	6	—	—	18	6	—
Worked elsewhere	14	—	7	—	19	23	3	35	7	6

Table 3. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Ponce Municipio—Con.					Ponce zona urbano, Ponce Municipio				
	Tract 725	Tract 727.02	Tract 728	Tract 729	Tract 730.02	Tract 701	Tract 702.01	Tract 702.02	Tract 703	Tract 704
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	5 828	9 337	1 448	5 659	5 624	5 182	4 813	3 126	3 381	3 950
Born in Puerto Rico	5 427	8 814	1 423	5 345	5 290	4 804	4 474	2 995	3 192	3 666
Born elsewhere	401	523	25	314	334	378	339	131	189	284
ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH										
Persons 5 to 17 years	1 527	2 943	358	1 516	1 438	1 316	1 364	720	928	1 220
Able to speak Spanish	1 527	2 920	350	1 476	1 404	1 271	1 328	692	916	1 185
Unable to speak English	1 027	1 974	316	1 029	1 166	674	903	493	735	964
Unable to speak Spanish	—	23	8	40	34	45	36	28	12	35
Unable to speak English	—	18	8	17	34	34	29	28	12	35
Persons 18 years and over	3 594	5 509	910	3 724	3 501	3 473	2 951	2 057	2 081	2 158
Able to speak Spanish	3 572	5 440	835	3 644	3 438	3 379	2 925	2 022	2 050	2 139
Unable to speak English	1 842	2 769	519	1 819	2 284	1 329	1 553	1 341	1 258	1 343
Unable to speak Spanish	22	69	75	80	63	94	26	35	31	19
Unable to speak English	15	54	70	80	47	83	19	35	25	19
ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE										
Persons 10 years and over	4 497	7 320	1 102	4 721	4 354	4 416	3 832	2 511	2 666	2 881
Unable to read and write in any language	344	788	90	350	789	290	717	572	1 024	231
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 786	4 116	782	1 885	1 440	1 582	1 752	727	860	1 172
Preprimary school	105	78	7	57	24	36	75	6	29	43
Public school	69	65	7	40	13	31	57	6	29	43
Elementary school	1 002	1 991	304	807	928	717	782	392	472	795
Public school	823	1 633	304	657	909	535	726	315	472	762
High school	419	1 416	287	641	370	455	566	251	192	256
Public school	343	1 198	287	491	355	379	518	225	187	256
College	260	631	184	380	118	374	329	78	167	78
Public college	46	369	159	214	38	130	148	54	37	23
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	3 002	4 490	718	2 902	2 634	2 974	2 335	1 649	1 742	1 708
Less than 7th grade	765	1 105	165	702	944	706	562	642	726	572
7th to 9th grade	371	679	179	447	712	440	348	301	327	443
10th to 12th grade, no diploma	249	703	100	281	264	262	352	317	225	220
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	648	724	122	723	470	605	514	195	284	313
Some college or associate degree	438	544	69	413	168	460	331	108	114	113
Bachelor's degree	432	500	70	288	69	395	219	56	59	47
Graduate or professional degree	99	235	13	48	7	106	9	30	7	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	53.9	44.6	38.2	50.7	27.1	52.7	46.0	23.6	26.6	27.7
VOCATIONAL TRAINING										
Persons 16 to 64 years	3 450	5 277	789	3 633	3 464	3 097	2 868	1 817	1 746	2 067
With vocational training	270	413	37	425	296	277	243	105	183	219
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	580	258	370	290	654	322	430	620	663	596
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	2 043	2 377	2 717	1 956	2 733	1 562	1 567	1 676	2 670	2 776
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 544	3 243	3 489	2 956	3 429	2 784	3 083	3 604	3 272	3 115
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	5 121	8 452	1 268	5 240	4 939	4 789	4 315	2 777	3 009	3 378
Same house	3 232	5 485	932	4 170	3 165	3 263	3 025	1 917	1 768	1 911
Different house in Puerto Rico	1 607	2 664	245	951	1 596	1 226	1 024	769	1 101	1 393
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	996	1 970	161	689	714	718	721	702	870	911
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	406	167	28	71	199	275	197	19	138	421
Different MSA/PMSA	112	174	29	114	537	80	85	25	44	24
Not in an MSA/PMSA	93	353	27	77	146	153	21	23	49	37
Elsewhere	282	303	91	119	178	300	266	91	140	74
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban	3 997	8 249	—	3 979	4 593	5 182	4 813	3 126	3 381	3 950
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdos	3 997	6 986	—	3 922	4 508	4 676	3 420	3 106	3 313	372
Rural	1 831	1 088	1 448	1 680	1 031	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdos	1 681	883	984	1 064	257	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	14	50	37	143	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 544	1 844	275	1 355	795	1 199	1 106	615	531	383
Car, truck, or van	1 242	1 566	173	1 087	607	948	856	360	294	135
Drove alone	1 004	1 260	143	827	509	755	689	280	167	105
Carpooled	238	306	30	260	98	193	167	80	127	30
Public transportation (incl. taxi and ferryboat)	188	187	52	145	66	122	175	150	76	92
Bus	24	22	—	60	6	31	17	7	—	—
Pública	164	149	52	75	60	91	158	143	69	92
Walked	62	28	25	49	59	64	27	61	88	68
Other means	37	51	7	34	22	47	48	32	57	81
Worked at home	15	12	18	40	41	18	—	12	16	7
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.12	1.13	1.11	1.15	1.10	1.13	1.12	1.13	1.33	1.13
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	26.2	24.4	38.4	26.7	25.8	21.2	23.0	20.2	20.0	19.0
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	95	223	46	111	85	76	57	34	57	14
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	447	482	94	323	315	269	302	207	129	105
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	586	612	93	588	199	495	465	211	187	112
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	119	160	—	95	27	156	108	69	65	67
All other times	282	355	24	198	128	185	174	82	77	78
Worked in MSA of residence	1 370	1 756	234	1 251	771	1 114	1 051	585	526	364
Ponce zona urbana	1 299	1 723	201	1 224	755	1 114	1 036	585	508	359
Remainder of Ponce Municipio	29	12	27	20	7	—	—	—	—	—
Juana Díaz zona urbana	42	21	6	7	9	—	15	—	18	5
Remainder of Juana Díaz Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	174	88	41	104	24	85	55	30	5	19
Villalba Municipio	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peñuelas Municipio	—	8	—	15	—	23	15	6	—	—
Guayonilla Municipio	15	20	—	—	—	4	6	—	—	—
Guánica Municipio	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yauco Municipio	—	—	—	8	—	—	7	—	—	—
Mayagüez Municipio	26	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Mayagüez, PR MSA	14	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adjuntos Municipio	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Joyuyo Municipio	8	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coomo Municipio	6	—	8	14	—	—	7	—	—	—
Santa Isabel Municipio	25	6	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Salinas Municipio	7	3	—	7	—	5	—	—	—	—
Guayama Municipio	10	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caguas, PR MSA	—	5	—	5	—	—	6	—	—	—
San Juan Municipio	25	13	6	15	6	36	14	—	—	—
Remainder of San Juan, PR MSA	—	7	—	18	7	—	—	6	—	7
Worked elsewhere	21	13	6	—	11	17	—	7	5	12

Table 3. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponce zona urbana, Ponce Municipio—Con.									
	Tract 705.01	Tract 705.12	Tract 705.22	Tract 706.01	Tract 706.02	Tract 707	Tract 708	Tract 709	Tract 710	Tract 711
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	8 633	8 181	4 401	368	1 132	1 182	3 345	4 600	2 620	1 060
Born in Puerto Rico	7 945	7 551	4 012	304	1 047	1 120	3 232	4 313	2 522	1 009
Born elsewhere	688	630	389	64	85	62	113	287	98	51
ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH										
Persons 5 to 17 years	1 870	2 603	989	30	126	223	806	1 168	541	157
Able to speak Spanish	1 845	2 568	989	26	108	223	770	1 111	533	157
Unable to speak English	988	1 780	574	—	70	139	548	757	414	80
Persons 18 years and over	6 012	4 742	3 084	324	954	853	2 250	2 936	1 894	800
Able to speak Spanish	5 986	4 648	3 057	320	933	853	2 197	2 874	1 868	800
Unable to speak English	1 475	1 977	799	89	342	360	1 361	1 868	1 098	279
Persons 10 years and over	7 145	6 397	3 701	335	988	978	2 832	3 672	2 244	914
Unable to read and write in any language	239	988	621	16	151	82	393	834	489	42
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 687	2 943	1 200	78	123	225	778	1 560	645	216
Preprimary school	102	140	55	—	—	—	30	34	22	—
Public school	17	78	24	—	—	—	22	34	22	—
Elementary school	1 171	1 571	635	19	68	111	430	792	358	103
Public school	619	1 349	451	9	61	89	423	777	336	77
High school	525	594	262	11	12	60	204	412	177	56
Public school	209	524	162	11	7	60	188	385	154	52
College	889	638	248	48	43	54	114	322	88	57
Public college	191	197	42	4	—	18	49	254	62	23
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	5 057	3 851	2 613	279	840	720	1 904	2 445	1 628	699
Less than 7th grade	718	664	341	44	158	264	599	883	511	143
7th to 9th grade	406	430	223	53	125	93	436	609	339	113
10th to 12th grade, no diploma	388	506	172	7	76	45	222	279	115	94
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	791	1 008	683	71	224	166	349	349	361	183
Some college or associate degree	1 020	708	447	14	96	64	167	229	185	92
Bachelor's degree	1 076	451	537	56	122	64	104	74	95	44
Graduate or professional degree	658	84	210	34	39	24	7	22	12	30
Percent high school graduate or higher	70.1	58.5	71.8	62.7	57.3	44.2	34.0	27.6	40.7	49.9
VOCATIONAL TRAINING										
Persons 16 to 64 years	5 143	4 784	2 663	203	687	629	1 866	2 484	1 465	589
With vocational training	294	488	251	36	87	67	174	313	149	151
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	294	354	371	—	782	541	678	494	484	304
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 738	2 252	2 113	222	798	2 284	1 599	2 835	1 549	1 753
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 403	2 897	2 236	1 344	707	2 058	3 240	2 843	3 112	2 233
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	7 882	7 345	4 073	354	1 080	1 076	3 056	4 104	2 435	957
Same house	5 087	4 943	2 529	199	525	506	2 097	2 692	1 485	524
Different house in Puerto Rico	2 491	2 164	1 466	128	549	500	879	1 201	870	358
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 870	1 632	748	73	457	385	599	875	570	304
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	209	416	573	14	86	96	161	189	263	36
Different MSA/PMSA	202	71	81	25	6	19	68	98	13	5
Not in an MSA/PMSA	210	45	64	16	—	51	39	22	5	—
Elsewhere	304	238	78	27	6	70	80	211	80	75
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban	8 633	8 181	4 401	368	1 132	1 182	3 345	4 600	2 620	1 060
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdas	7 139	6 363	3 156	178	635	1 073	2 363	4 477	2 487	921
Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 536	2 213	1 120	86	361	171	467	787	523	222
Car, truck, or van	2 258	1 737	966	68	238	114	235	467	300	107
Drove alone	1 924	1 265	885	35	188	91	219	345	244	91
Carpooled	334	472	81	33	50	23	16	122	56	16
Public transportation (incl. taxi and ferryboat)	124	291	86	6	37	26	127	216	114	20
Bus	34	12	14	—	—	5	8	13	6	—
Publica	83	260	72	—	37	21	97	199	104	20
Walked	59	47	44	12	71	31	90	79	60	85
Other means	62	138	24	—	—	15	25	33	5	—
Worked at home	33	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	16	5
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.20	1.05	1.58	1.14	1.15	1.05	1.17	1.12	1.10
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.1	22.0	23.9	19.9	13.5	18.6	17.6	19.3	17.9	16.5
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	104	161	19	—	12	28	59	80	16	6
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	430	625	195	18	94	50	123	224	133	40
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 044	827	498	30	138	32	106	171	174	107
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	540	208	205	13	50	22	51	134	61	24
All other times	385	392	203	25	52	39	128	178	123	40
Worked in MSA of residence	2 300	2 028	1 055	82	361	171	455	745	510	216
Ponce zona urbana	2 274	2 018	1 048	82	361	171	455	745	510	216
Remainder of Ponce Municipio	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Juana Diaz zona urbana	20	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Juana Diaz Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	236	185	65	4	—	—	12	42	13	6
Villalba Municipio	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peñuelas Municipio	25	6	5	—	—	—	8	19	8	—
Guayanilla Municipio	33	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guánica Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yauca Municipio	12	34	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayagüez Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Mayagüez, PR MSA	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adjuntas Municipio	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jayuya Municipio	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caama Municipio	6	—	5	—	—	—	—	9	5	—
Santa Isabel Municipio	10	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salinas Municipio	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guayama Municipio	22	29	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Caguas, PR PMSA	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
San Juan Municipio	76	23	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Remainder of San Juan, PR PMSA	26	16	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—

Table 3. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponce zona urbana, Ponce Municipio—Con.									
	Tract 712	Tract 713	Tract 714.01	Tract 714.02	Tract 715	Tract 716.01	Tract 716.02	Tract 717	Tract 718	Tract 719
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	1 682	5 525	2 687	4 697	4 755	2 440	6 229	2 376	3 097	6 358
Born in Puerto Rico	1 548	5 298	2 542	4 392	4 386	2 247	5 858	2 087	2 909	5 903
Born elsewhere	134	227	145	305	369	193	371	289	188	455
ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH										
Persons 5 to 17 years	361	1 384	504	1 101	814	587	1 786	299	612	1 738
Able to speak Spanish	361	1 358	493	1 064	787	587	1 731	299	557	1 682
Unable to speak English	186	1 101	151	737	417	267	1 337	128	416	1 231
Unable to speak Spanish	—	26	11	37	27	—	55	—	55	56
Unable to speak English	—	18	11	17	20	—	49	—	55	56
Persons 18 years and over	1 193	3 525	2 091	3 253	3 658	1 670	3 669	1 953	2 206	3 797
Able to speak Spanish	1 185	3 499	2 072	3 230	3 580	1 656	3 612	1 943	2 185	3 690
Unable to speak English	318	2 043	473	1 109	1 001	671	2 024	253	1 078	1 879
Unable to speak Spanish	8	26	19	23	78	14	57	10	21	107
Unable to speak English	—	26	19	23	47	—	52	—	21	107
ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE										
Persons 10 years and over	1 487	4 278	2 410	3 932	4 127	2 015	4 650	2 130	2 544	4 762
Unable to read and write in any language	29	1 109	111	208	179	125	562	120	110	1 172
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	444	1 576	767	1 316	1 336	689	1 863	628	724	2 105
Preprimary school	—	68	—	54	55	40	101	34	18	74
Public school	—	45	—	25	18	17	89	5	10	62
Elementary school	153	875	302	587	480	332	1 139	187	336	1 210
Public school	99	810	131	431	347	192	1 074	100	289	1 078
High school	152	344	167	367	264	136	383	75	185	373
Public school	116	315	82	257	196	62	364	19	167	304
College	139	289	298	308	537	181	240	332	185	448
Public college	31	154	76	112	110	66	149	75	68	191
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	1 014	2 800	1 795	2 715	3 022	1 455	2 872	1 625	1 930	2 974
Less than 7th grade	128	854	313	381	458	384	1 161	144	536	757
7th to 9th grade	164	559	172	278	415	217	536	119	318	507
10th to 12th grade, no diploma	49	419	84	223	115	78	277	86	236	402
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	173	571	395	687	713	262	621	399	440	588
Same college or associate degree	207	242	284	480	531	216	208	267	254	384
Bachelor's degree	204	124	457	455	539	183	57	397	101	278
Graduate or professional degree	89	31	90	211	251	115	12	213	45	58
Percent high school graduate or higher	66.4	34.6	68.3	67.5	67.3	53.3	31.3	78.5	43.5	44.0
VOCATIONAL TRAINING										
Persons 16 to 64 years	1 007	3 047	1 768	2 984	2 937	1 467	3 414	1 375	1 706	3 577
With vocational training	112	323	154	379	194	166	244	97	121	341
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	366	657	102	264	210	211	679	319	983	364
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 076	2 000	839	1 282	1 182	2 243	2 503	1 457	2 376	2 252
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 223	2 821	2 401	2 945	1 977	2 569	3 150	1 168	1 820	2 858
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	1 554	4 909	2 595	4 354	4 472	2 257	5 455	2 252	2 818	5 535
Same house	828	2 957	1 930	2 784	2 615	1 077	3 576	1 200	1 788	3 810
Different house in Puerto Rico	593	1 867	629	1 503	1 694	950	1 697	951	878	1 512
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	411	1 316	531	1 082	1 193	842	1 343	581	720	1 134
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	78	430	25	285	236	66	114	117	109	209
Different MSA/PMSA	58	59	59	61	162	30	101	217	19	75
Not in an MSA/PMSA	46	62	14	75	103	12	139	36	30	94
Elsewhere	133	85	36	67	163	230	182	101	152	213
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban	1 682	5 525	2 687	4 697	4 755	2 440	6 229	2 376	3 097	6 358
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdas	1 023	2 098	2 665	4 655	3 595	2 417	3 139	1 496	2 292	2 922
Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	458	665	778	1 331	1 263	584	719	708	580	1 106
Car, truck, or van	378	404	712	1 160	1 110	464	323	604	368	806
Drove alone	306	359	603	943	877	370	210	581	337	615
Carpooled	72	45	109	217	233	94	113	23	31	191
Public transportation (incl. taxi and ferryboat)	6	116	32	105	55	80	175	49	107	130
Bus	—	7	5	—	—	8	19	17	32	15
Publica	6	103	23	105	48	72	156	28	68	115
Walked	68	70	20	29	72	12	107	39	84	123
Other means	—	64	5	37	21	15	110	10	21	47
Worked at home	6	11	9	—	5	13	4	6	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.11	1.07	1.09	1.12	1.13	1.12	1.26	1.03	1.05	1.15
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.5	17.3	17.6	20.7	18.5	17.9	19.3	20.9	24.1	18.8
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	5	26	19	33	72	65	79	23	24	36
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	69	149	130	268	211	65	166	44	151	264
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	201	289	389	666	591	260	201	271	189	409
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	63	65	80	176	154	115	53	239	72	129
All other times	114	125	151	188	230	66	216	125	144	268
Marked in MSA of residence	446	658	690	1 175	1 140	544	698	624	543	1 040
Ponce zona urbana	439	658	658	1 175	1 121	531	698	619	535	1 021
Remainder of Ponce Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	5	—	—
Juana Diaz zona urbana	7	—	32	—	19	7	—	—	8	19
Remainder of Juana Diaz Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marked outside MSA of residence	12	7	88	156	123	40	21	84	37	66
Villalba Municipio	—	7	5	—	14	5	—	7	—	—
Peñuelas Municipio	—	—	4	26	6	11	—	11	—	7
Guayanilla Municipio	—	—	28	25	7	—	—	—	6	—
Guánica Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Yauca Municipio	—	—	—	28	11	—	—	—	—	5
Mayagüez Municipio	4	—	10	—	—	—	—	12	—	7
Remainder of Mayagüez, PR MSA	—	—	6	12	6	—	—	13	—	—
Adjuntas Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jayuya Municipio	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Coama Municipio	—	—	—	—	5	17	—	—	—	10
Santa Isabel Municipio	—	—	—	12	5	—	—	5	—	8
Salinas Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Guayama Municipio	—	—	14	7	9	—	—	6	13	6
Caguas, PR MSA	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Juan Municipio	—	—	12	15	11	—	—	6	6	10
Remainder of San Juan, PR MSA	—	—	—	8	13	—	15	6	—	7
Marked elsewhere	8	—	9	15	19	7	6	13	6	6

Table 3. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponce zona urbana, Ponce Municipio—Con.									
	Tract 720	Tract 721.01	Tract 721.02	Tract 721.99	Tract 722.01 (pt.)	Tract 722.02 (pt.)	Tract 723 (pt.)	Tract 724 (pt.)	Tract 725 (pt.)	Tract 727.01
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	3 070	2 770	6 540	10	4 837	6 169	—	817	2 232	3 657
Born in Puerto Rico	2 759	2 546	6 080	6	4 460	5 745	—	728	2 019	3 407
Born elsewhere	311	224	460	4	377	424	—	89	213	250
ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH										
Persons 5 to 17 years	445	646	1 895	—	1 326	1 754	—	176	662	694
Able to speak Spanish	445	621	1 883	—	1 300	1 748	—	171	662	688
Unable to speak English	239	419	910	—	757	724	—	27	308	358
Unable to speak Spanish	—	25	12	—	26	6	—	5	—	6
Unable to speak English	—	13	—	—	16	6	—	—	—	6
Persons 18 years and over	2 444	1 848	4 131	10	3 082	4 013	—	599	1 306	2 748
Able to speak Spanish	2 422	1 834	4 117	10	3 045	3 984	—	591	1 306	2 668
Unable to speak English	561	908	1 000	2	1 183	1 170	—	62	295	878
Unable to speak Spanish	22	14	14	—	37	29	—	8	—	80
Unable to speak English	—	8	7	—	31	20	—	—	—	47
ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE										
Persons 10 years and over	2 757	2 259	5 488	10	3 978	5 187	—	712	1 761	3 258
Unable to read and write in any language	119	165	281	2	273	220	—	35	7	225
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	805	706	2 487	2	1 640	2 064	—	314	864	967
Preprimary school	34	34	70	—	56	8	—	10	51	23
Public school	12	28	40	—	48	8	—	—	21	15
Elementary school	304	431	1 204	—	759	1 049	—	126	399	354
Public school	131	376	925	—	694	536	—	10	241	276
High school	135	166	648	—	448	592	—	60	256	291
Public school	54	149	516	—	406	357	—	7	180	232
College	332	75	565	2	377	415	—	118	158	299
Public college	151	19	253	1	136	111	—	20	10	137
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 026	1 595	3 402	9	2 524	3 437	—	469	1 135	2 284
Less than 7th grade	232	584	311	3	489	545	—	21	95	518
7th to 9th grade	254	412	342	1	449	287	—	15	71	364
10th to 12th grade, no diploma	159	147	261	—	205	319	—	3	64	271
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	333	233	1 068	1	579	802	—	76	262	420
Some college or associate degree	426	126	696	3	349	598	—	101	227	334
Bachelor's degree	438	81	597	1	310	733	—	131	324	264
Graduate or professional degree	184	12	147	—	143	153	—	122	92	113
Percent high school graduate or higher	68.2	28.3	73.5	55.6	54.7	66.5	—	91.7	79.7	49.5
VOCATIONAL TRAINING										
Persons 16 to 64 years	1 977	1 516	4 116	10	2 775	3 805	—	591	1 310	2 503
With vocational training	190	90	660	2	181	326	—	—	122	144
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	282	697	196	—	330	170	—	38	123	124
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 787	2 116	1 701	—	1 924	1 348	—	597	1 864	1 117
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 018	2 485	2 569	—	2 767	2 419	—	2 809	2 372	2 179
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	2 889	2 494	6 026	10	4 408	5 767	—	775	1 968	3 442
Same house	1 953	1 721	4 704	5	3 436	4 443	—	343	1 232	2 460
Different house in Puerto Rico	812	661	1 103	5	873	1 117	—	396	628	844
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	498	499	674	1	604	795	—	138	414	571
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	149	93	236	—	171	181	—	180	114	98
Different MSA/PMSA	122	37	159	2	61	25	—	64	48	134
Not in on MSA/PMSA	43	32	34	2	37	116	—	14	52	41
Elsewhere	124	112	219	—	99	207	—	36	108	138
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban	3 070	2 770	6 540	10	4 837	6 169	—	817	2 232	3 657
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdas	2 967	2 640	6 521	—	3 416	6 087	—	780	2 232	3 310
Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 040	458	2 147	9	1 029	1 817	—	334	742	902
Car, truck, or van	934	267	1 958	2	852	1 634	—	303	672	786
Drove alone	762	223	1 572	1	723	1 335	—	271	512	624
Carpooled	172	44	386	1	129	299	—	32	160	162
Public transportation (incl. taxi and ferryboat)	42	103	153	2	84	76	—	8	47	81
Bus	7	—	5	—	7	18	—	—	3	—
Publico	8	103	142	2	72	49	—	8	44	81
Walked	31	23	—	5	53	61	—	7	8	20
Other means	12	50	16	—	40	24	—	—	7	8
Worked at home	21	15	20	—	—	22	—	16	8	7
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.11	1.13	1.12	2.00	1.09	1.12	—	1.07	1.15	1.12
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.4	16.1	19.0	15.7	19.0	19.4	—	21.9	24.3	22.4
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	14	19	124	—	79	72	—	4	26	34
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	213	129	472	1	199	364	—	23	152	240
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	497	143	976	2	517	880	—	174	382	419
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	175	47	232	5	107	192	—	66	62	74
All other times	120	105	323	1	127	287	—	51	112	128
Worked in MSA of residence	974	443	1 934	9	967	1 665	—	282	673	809
Ponce zona urbana	949	443	1 886	9	948	1 640	—	260	646	809
Remainder of Ponce Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Juana Diaz zona urbana	25	—	48	—	19	22	—	22	27	—
Remainder of Juana Diaz Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	66	15	213	—	62	152	—	52	69	93
Villalba Municipio	7	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Peñuelas Municipio	—	—	55	—	24	28	—	—	—	—
Guayanilla Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	7	—
Guánico Municipio	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Youco Municipio	7	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Moyogüez Municipio	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Remainder of Moyogüez, PR MSA	—	—	6	—	7	11	—	—	—	5
Adjuntas Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jayuyo Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Caona Municipio	7	—	6	—	—	8	—	12	—	—
Santo Isabel Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	18	18	14
Solinas Municipio	5	5	11	—	7	13	—	5	—	—
Guayama Municipio	9	—	21	—	6	—	—	6	10	15
Caguas, PR MSA	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7
San Juan Municipio	8	10	55	—	9	5	—	11	5	35
Remainder of San Juan, PR MSA	22	—	18	—	—	18	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	1	—	5	—	3	35	—	—	—	9

Table 3. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponce zono urbana, Ponce Municipio—Con.								
	Tract 727.02 (pt.)	Tract 728 (pt.)	Tract 729 (pt.)	Tract 730.02 (pt.)	Tract 730.03	Tract 730.04	Tract 730.05	Tract 730.06	Tract 730.07
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	2 558	—	3 979	4 208	2 770	5 115	3 943	4 848	5 808
Born in Puerto Rico	2 359	—	3 760	3 961	2 533	4 752	3 605	4 430	5 290
Born elsewhere	199	—	219	247	237	363	338	418	518
ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH									
Persons 5 to 17 years	764	—	1 087	1 360	913	1 499	1 168	1 339	1 651
Able to speak Spanish	755	—	1 058	1 333	899	1 485	1 148	1 318	1 630
Unable to speak English	270	—	692	1 099	634	766	468	1 043	1 008
Unable to speak Spanish	9	—	29	27	14	14	20	21	21
Unable to speak English	4	—	6	27	14	14	20	14	11
Persons 18 years and over	1 577	—	2 621	2 241	1 605	3 211	2 550	3 094	3 368
Able to speak Spanish	1 554	—	2 582	2 211	1 605	3 190	2 522	3 053	3 341
Unable to speak English	477	—	1 149	1 437	651	907	620	1 831	1 319
Unable to speak Spanish	23	—	39	30	—	21	28	41	27
Unable to speak English	15	—	39	20	—	21	28	33	12
ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE									
Persons 10 years and over	2 081	—	3 318	3 058	2 178	4 184	3 438	4 023	4 282
Unable to read and write in any language	118	—	226	597	144	219	221	372	168
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 143	—	1 573	1 288	1 048	1 883	1 545	1 490	1 803
Preprimary school	7	—	51	20	47	80	27	40	75
Public school	7	—	40	13	41	32	—	34	38
Elementary school	489	—	639	883	578	863	582	797	1 055
Public school	220	—	496	883	529	693	381	744	745
High school	440	—	524	304	251	510	483	458	363
Public school	252	—	374	299	205	409	382	430	266
College	207	—	359	81	172	430	453	195	310
Public college	79	—	193	19	103	173	192	110	108
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	1 273	—	2 096	1 800	1 237	2 644	2 138	2 474	2 739
Less than 7th grade	200	—	392	649	124	479	292	457	378
7th to 9th grade	133	—	306	474	158	352	157	476	310
10th to 12th grade, no diploma	109	—	229	186	129	146	116	332	173
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	115	—	573	325	481	760	588	299	612
Some college or associate degree	216	—	310	127	167	416	429	237	562
Bachelor's degree	299	—	238	39	141	432	507	149	656
Graduate or professional degree	201	—	48	—	37	59	49	24	48
Percent high school graduate or higher	65.3	—	55.8	27.3	66.8	63.0	73.6	28.7	68.6
VOCATIONAL TRAINING									
Persons 16 to 64 years	1 557	—	2 492	2 279	1 615	3 158	2 531	2 921	3 487
With vocational training	63	—	307	174	211	401	126	254	445
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	219	—	174	683	688	184	299	587	654
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 723	—	2 171	2 944	2 257	1 678	1 603	1 950	1 656
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	3 296	—	2 742	3 553	2 431	2 699	2 314	3 575	2 702
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	2 341	—	3 708	3 601	2 518	4 710	3 718	4 433	5 019
Same house	1 190	—	2 936	2 671	1 611	2 719	2 783	3 558	1 970
Different house in Puerto Rico	1 090	—	695	803	769	1 807	718	678	2 829
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	670	—	556	511	649	1 322	369	471	1 823
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	47	—	51	199	89	357	286	91	714
Different MSA/PMSA	49	—	73	48	18	63	18	78	102
Not in an MSA/PMSA	324	—	15	45	13	65	45	30	190
Elsewhere	61	—	77	127	138	184	217	197	220
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban	2 558	—	3 979	4 208	2 770	5 115	3 943	4 848	5 808
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdos	2 503	—	3 922	4 176	1 578	5 008	3 943	4 784	5 789
Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdos	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	646	—	1 123	628	689	1 582	1 071	924	1 802
Car, truck, or van	594	—	928	470	579	1 393	712	981	1 725
Drove alone	498	—	724	408	399	1 144	786	577	1 354
Carpooled	96	—	204	62	180	249	195	135	371
Public transportation (incl. taxi and ferryboat)	30	—	100	43	78	154	47	100	36
Bus	—	—	55	6	24	56	—	49	10
Public	30	—	35	37	46	98	39	51	26
Walked	—	—	41	59	25	28	4	78	30
Other means	22	—	34	22	7	7	39	28	11
Worked at home	—	—	20	34	—	—	—	6	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	—	1.13	1.08	1.21	1.10	1.13	1.11	1.13
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	23.8	—	25.0	24.6	24.4	27.4	22.1	25.0	20.7
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	33	—	77	56	65	95	51	68	77
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	83	—	249	259	181	561	264	319	567
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	301	—	516	164	261	579	470	278	727
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	105	—	166	5	68	91	84	61	227
All other times	124	—	110	114	114	202	192	204	204
Worked in MSA of residence	586	—	1 039	610	642	1 392	991	842	1 688
Ponce zono urbana	577	—	1 032	601	626	1 371	991	828	1 657
Remainder of Ponce Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Juana Díaz zono urbana	9	—	7	9	16	16	—	14	22
Remainder of Juana Díaz Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	60	—	84	18	47	190	80	82	114
Villalba Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	8	6
Peñuelas Municipio	8	—	15	—	23	23	23	15	32
Guayonillo Municipio	20	—	—	—	6	24	16	7	13
Guánica Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yauco Municipio	—	—	8	—	—	9	—	—	10
Mayagüez Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	5	—
Remainder of Mayagüez, PR MSA	—	—	11	—	—	6	—	—	—
Adjuntas Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Jayuya Municipio	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coomo Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Santa Isobel Municipio	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Salinas Municipio	—	—	7	—	—	14	7	5	12
Guayama Municipio	—	—	5	—	11	7	4	—	—
Caguas, PR PMSA	5	—	5	—	—	12	6	—	—
San Juan Municipio	8	—	15	—	—	18	4	7	23
Remainder of San Juan, PR PMSA	—	—	11	7	—	37	14	14	12
Worked elsewhere	13	—	—	11	7	12	—	9	—

Table 3. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ponce Municipio					
	Tract 722.01 (pt.)	Tract 722.02 (pt.)	Tract 723 (pt.)	Tract 724 (pt.)	Tract 725 (pt.)	Tract 726
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	29	—	2 069	5 431	3 596	2 484
Born in Puerto Rico	29	—	1 971	5 145	3 408	2 400
Born elsewhere	—	—	98	286	188	84
ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH						
Persons 5 to 17 years	—	—	558	1 554	865	764
Able to speak Spanish	—	—	547	1 541	865	747
Unable to speak English	—	—	423	1 013	719	532
Unable to speak Spanish	—	—	11	13	—	17
Unable to speak English	—	—	11	13	—	17
Persons 18 years and over	29	—	1 302	3 435	2 288	1 428
Able to speak Spanish	29	—	1 269	3 406	2 266	1 405
Unable to speak English	7	—	853	1 806	1 547	1 027
Unable to speak Spanish	—	—	33	29	22	23
Unable to speak English	—	—	33	29	15	23
ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE						
Persons 10 years and over	29	—	1 676	4 431	2 736	1 832
Unable to read and write in any language	—	—	294	617	337	112
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	—	—	487	1 713	922	808
Preprimary school	—	—	38	43	54	19
Public school	—	—	33	36	48	19
Elementary school	—	—	288	961	603	497
Public school	—	—	282	944	582	491
High school	—	—	133	471	163	190
Public school	—	—	119	458	163	164
College	—	—	28	238	102	102
Public college	—	—	5	94	36	53
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over	15	—	1 071	2 802	1 867	1 171
Less than 7th grade	—	—	452	816	670	669
7th to 9th grade	—	—	259	571	300	172
10th to 12th grade, no diploma	8	—	62	339	185	79
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	7	—	138	642	386	124
Some college or associate degree	—	—	73	294	211	83
Bachelor's degree	—	—	87	90	108	25
Graduate or professional degree	—	—	—	50	7	19
Percent high school graduate or higher	46.7	—	27.8	38.4	38.1	21.4
VOCATIONAL TRAINING						
Persons 16 to 64 years	29	—	1 186	3 115	2 140	1 356
With vocational training	—	—	92	288	148	43
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	—	594	496	849	658
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	—	1 898	2 585	2 136	3 083
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	—	3 074	2 975	2 720	3 640
RESIDENCE IN 1985						
Persons 5 years and over	29	—	1 860	4 989	3 153	2 192
Same house	15	—	1 557	3 417	2 000	1 581
Different house in Puerto Rico	14	—	266	1 337	979	526
Central city of this MSA/PMSEA	14	—	139	666	582	394
Remainder of this MSA/PMSEA	—	—	74	502	292	104
Different MSA/PMSEA	—	—	37	55	64	6
Not in an MSA/PMSEA	—	—	16	114	41	22
Elsewhere	—	—	37	235	174	85
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE						
Urban	—	—	808	5 318	1 765	—
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdos	—	—	808	5 254	1 765	—
Rural	29	—	1 261	113	1 831	2 484
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdos	29	—	1 254	113	1 681	1 791
On farms	—	—	—	—	14	117
JOURNEY TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	7	—	394	1 118	802	347
Car, truck, or van	7	—	279	731	570	250
Drove alone	7	—	187	616	492	168
Carpooled	—	—	92	115	78	82
Public transportation (incl. taxi and ferryboat)	—	—	25	185	141	60
Bus	—	—	8	15	21	31
Público	—	—	17	170	120	29
Walked	—	—	24	147	54	31
Other means	—	—	59	43	30	6
Worked at home	—	—	7	12	7	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.00	—	1.23	1.09	1.09	1.23
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	10.0	—	24.0	22.3	28.0	37.3
Departure time for work:						
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	—	46	141	69	77
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	—	152	328	295	114
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	7	—	138	383	204	60
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	—	10	58	57	19
All other times	—	—	41	196	170	77
Worked in MSA of residence	7	—	360	1 073	697	315
Ponce zona urbana	7	—	343	951	653	303
Remainder of Ponce Municipio	—	—	7	102	29	12
Juana Díaz zona urbana	—	—	10	20	15	—
Remainder of Juana Díaz Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	—	34	45	105	32
Villalba Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peñuelas Municipio	—	—	—	4	—	—
Guayanilla Municipio	—	—	—	—	8	—
Guánico Municipio	—	—	—	—	8	—
Yauco Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayagüez Municipio	—	—	—	6	14	—
Remainder of Mayagüez, PR MSA	—	—	—	—	14	—
Adjuntas Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jayuya Municipio	—	—	7	—	—	18
Coamo Municipio	—	—	7	—	6	7
Santa Isabel Municipio	—	—	14	—	7	7
Salinas Municipio	—	—	—	—	7	—
Guayama Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caguas, PR PMSA	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Juan Municipio	—	—	—	29	20	—
Remainder of San Juan, PR PMSA	—	—	6	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	—	7	6	21	—

Table 3. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ponce Municipio—Con.				
	Tract 727.02 (pt.)	Tract 728 (pt.)	Tract 729 (pt.)	Tract 730.01	Tract 730.02 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	6 779	1 448	1 680	3 666	1 416
Born in Puerto Rico	6 455	1 423	1 585	3 447	1 329
Born elsewhere	324	25	95	219	87
ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH					
Persons 5 to 17 years	2 179	358	429	1 226	78
Able to speak Spanish	2 165	350	418	1 209	71
Unable to speak English	1 704	316	337	956	67
Unable to speak Spanish	14	8	11	17	7
Unable to speak English	14	8	11	9	7
Persons 18 years and over	3 932	910	1 103	2 096	1 260
Able to speak Spanish	3 886	835	1 062	2 089	1 227
Unable to speak English	2 292	519	670	1 260	847
Unable to speak Spanish	46	75	41	7	33
Unable to speak English	39	70	41	7	27
ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE					
Persons 10 years and over	5 239	1 102	1 403	2 888	1 296
Unable to read and write in any language	670	90	124	254	192
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 973	782	312	1 332	152
Preprimary school	71	7	6	45	4
Public school	58	7	—	45	—
Elementary school	1 502	304	168	784	45
Public school	1 413	304	161	763	26
High school	976	287	117	359	66
Public school	946	287	117	343	56
College	424	184	21	144	37
Public college	290	159	21	103	19
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	3 217	718	806	1 744	834
Less than 7th grade	905	165	310	561	295
7th to 9th grade	546	179	141	352	238
10th to 12th grade, no diploma	594	100	52	129	78
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	609	122	150	393	145
Same college or associate degree	328	69	103	182	41
Bachelor's degree	201	70	50	114	30
Graduate or professional degree	34	13	—	13	7
Percent high school graduate or higher	36.4	38.2	37.6	40.3	26.7
VOCATIONAL TRAINING					
Persons 16 to 64 years	3 720	789	1 141	2 082	1 185
With vocational training	350	37	118	105	122
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	276	370	535	578	507
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	2 579	2 717	1 326	2 183	1 265
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	3 220	3 489	3 618	2 829	2 160
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	6 111	1 268	1 532	3 322	1 338
Same house	4 295	932	1 234	2 393	494
Different house in Puerto Rico	1 574	245	256	821	793
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 300	161	133	560	203
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	120	28	20	222	—
Different MSA/PMSA	125	29	41	14	489
Not in an MSA/PMSA	29	27	62	25	101
Elsewhere	242	91	42	108	51
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE					
Urban	5 691	—	—	2 525	385
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdas	4 483	—	—	2 487	332
Rural	1 088	1 448	1 680	1 141	1 031
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdas	883	984	1 064	1 086	257
On farms	50	37	143	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	1 198	275	232	739	167
Car, truck, or van	972	173	159	676	137
Drove alone	762	143	103	544	101
Carpooled	210	30	56	132	36
Public transportation (incl. taxi and ferryboat)	157	52	45	42	23
Bus	22	—	5	24	—
Pública	119	52	40	18	23
Walked	28	25	8	6	—
Other means	29	7	—	15	—
Worked at home	12	18	20	—	7
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.15	1.11	1.25	1.12	1.19
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	24.8	38.4	35.7	26.8	30.3
Departure time for work:					
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	190	46	34	72	29
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	399	94	74	293	56
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	311	93	72	227	35
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	55	—	—	28	22
All other times	231	24	32	119	18
Worked in MSA of residence	1 170	234	212	687	161
Ponce zona urbana	1 146	201	192	687	154
Remainder of Ponce Municipio	12	27	20	—	7
Juana Díaz zona urbana	12	6	—	—	—
Remainder of Juana Díaz Municipio	—	—	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	28	41	20	52	6
Villalba Municipio	7	—	—	—	—
Peñuelas Municipio	—	—	—	25	—
Guayanilla Municipio	—	—	—	—	—
Güánica Municipio	—	—	—	—	—
Yauco Municipio	—	—	—	—	—
Mayagüez Municipio	—	7	—	—	—
Remainder of Mayagüez, PR MSA	—	—	—	4	—
Adjuntas Municipio	6	—	6	—	—
Jayuya Municipio	—	14	—	—	—
Coamo Municipio	—	8	7	—	—
Santa Isabel Municipio	—	—	—	—	—
Salinas Municipio	3	—	—	—	—
Guayama Municipio	—	—	—	—	—
Caguas, PR MSA	—	—	—	—	—
San Juan Municipio	5	6	—	3	—
Remainder of San Juan, PR MSA	7	—	7	14	6
Worked elsewhere	—	6	—	6	—

Table 4. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponce Municipio				Juana Diaz Municipio					
	Ponce, PR MSA	Juana Diaz Municipio	Total	Ponce zona urbana	Tract 719.02	Tract 7101.98	Tract 7102	Tract 7103	Tract 7104	Tract 7105
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	159 621	30 114	129 507	110 555	489	2 314	3 888	3 740	2 000	1 280
In labor force	72 007	12 766	59 241	51 438	145	1 025	1 497	1 893	862	599
Percent of persons 16 years and over	45.1	42.4	45.7	46.5	29.7	44.3	38.5	50.6	43.1	46.8
Civilian labor force	71 893	12 752	59 141	51 356	145	1 025	1 497	1 885	862	599
Employed	52 512	8 930	43 582	38 169	97	749	972	1 647	521	312
Unemployed	19 381	3 822	15 559	13 187	48	276	525	238	341	287
Percent of civilian labor force	27.0	30.0	26.3	25.7	33.1	26.9	35.1	12.6	39.6	47.9
Not in labor force	87 614	17 348	70 266	59 117	344	1 289	2 391	1 847	1 138	681
Institutionalized persons	2 287	455	1 832	857	—	—	—	5	—	—
Enrolled in school	17 328	3 082	14 246	11 860	82	156	523	340	227	70
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	20 173	3 488	16 685	14 791	31	172	503	301	315	246
Females 16 years and over	84 258	15 363	68 895	59 748	270	1 200	1 939	1 971	1 084	714
In labor force	29 497	4 737	24 760	22 053	55	325	463	789	365	284
Percent of females 16 years and over	35.0	30.8	35.9	36.9	20.4	27.1	23.9	40.0	33.7	39.8
Civilian labor force	29 482	4 737	24 745	22 038	55	325	463	789	365	284
Employed	20 616	3 135	17 481	15 768	37	198	290	673	200	158
Unemployed	8 866	1 602	7 264	6 270	18	127	173	116	165	126
Percent of civilian labor force	30.1	33.8	29.4	28.5	32.7	39.1	37.4	14.7	45.2	44.4
With own children under 6 years	16 173	3 061	13 112	11 022	44	194	396	467	183	107
In labor force	6 586	1 162	5 424	4 798	8	50	136	229	54	68
With own children 6 to 17 years only	18 585	3 834	14 751	12 720	82	302	434	580	257	150
In labor force	8 626	1 541	7 085	6 318	26	77	163	313	135	106
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	25 644	5 148	20 496	17 120	83	303	784	727	315	209
All parents present in household in labor force	9 434	1 863	7 571	6 577	15	79	250	306	103	136
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	53 600	11 091	42 509	35 468	184	862	1 398	1 729	642	425
All parents present in household in labor force	21 157	4 012	17 145	15 072	32	213	388	774	287	277
Persons 16 to 19 years	18 364	3 760	14 604	12 320	90	377	463	362	277	131
Not enrolled in school	5 630	1 331	4 299	3 368	17	229	166	105	92	30
Unemployed or not in labor force	5 030	1 200	3 830	2 971	17	223	146	87	80	30
Not high school graduate	4 216	957	3 259	2 481	12	151	114	72	66	20
Employed	282	56	226	176	—	—	4	—	—	—
Unemployed	999	146	853	712	5	28	4	11	—	6
Not in labor force	2 935	755	2 180	1 593	7	123	106	61	66	14
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	52 512	8 930	43 582	38 169	97	749	972	1 647	521	312
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4 877	564	4 313	4 095	12	14	52	131	34	34
Professional specialty occupations	7 666	980	6 686	6 269	11	47	65	285	99	41
Technicians and related support occupations	1 693	286	1 407	1 252	—	22	11	53	—	—
Sales occupations	6 923	812	6 111	5 560	4	45	124	185	49	8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7 899	1 226	6 673	6 097	7	47	116	222	70	71
Private household occupations	287	40	247	160	5	5	6	4	—	—
Protective service occupations	1 722	460	1 262	1 088	—	63	66	55	19	51
Service occupations, except protective and household	5 252	1 053	4 199	3 420	5	80	137	180	84	49
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	886	315	571	289	9	51	13	17	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5 776	1 193	4 583	3 801	35	140	185	254	33	16
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4 157	875	3 282	2 739	4	85	63	157	33	42
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 489	534	1 955	1 547	—	60	51	55	43	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 885	592	2 293	1 852	5	90	83	49	57	—
Construction	4 173	991	3 182	2 564	23	92	148	165	56	11
Manufacturing	8 106	1 560	6 546	5 614	10	151	136	261	74	65
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	3 170	452	2 718	2 433	—	60	23	123	33	—
Wholesale and retail trade	11 112	1 449	9 663	8 731	9	67	176	272	88	26
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1 896	234	1 662	1 521	—	23	34	75	21	6
Business and repair services	2 077	311	1 766	1 537	5	21	34	54	14	28
Professional and related services	11 650	1 549	10 101	9 090	19	70	129	377	120	78
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	52 512	8 930	43 582	38 169	97	749	972	1 647	521	312
Private wage and salary workers	32 845	5 029	27 816	24 374	64	448	543	877	260	140
Government workers	16 776	3 486	13 290	11 561	33	289	408	746	223	158
Local government workers	2 655	389	2 266	1 947	—	33	62	56	14	13
Self-employed workers	2 792	383	2 409	2 185	—	12	21	24	38	14
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	61 821	10 294	51 527	44 741	97	785	1 103	1 697	674	364
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	48 855	8 307	40 548	35 251	87	676	884	1 478	530	302
50 to 52 weeks	32 551	5 534	27 017	23 700	8	409	657	1 153	408	200
40 to 49 weeks	6 999	1 233	5 766	5 192	76	144	73	174	44	42
27 to 39 weeks	2 131	256	1 875	1 585	—	24	27	40	17	7
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	6 816	1 101	5 715	4 979	5	66	98	127	72	43
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	135 104	25 870	109 234	93 442	458	2 113	3 332	3 401	1 645	1 030
With a mobility or self-care limitation	9 504	1 451	8 053	6 740	3	93	277	94	46	44
With a mobility limitation	7 350	1 255	6 095	5 178	3	86	235	90	40	44
In labor force	1 242	192	1 050	943	—	15	14	6	4	5
With a self-care limitation	6 244	909	5 335	4 526	—	59	185	49	34	23
With a work disability	14 370	2 408	11 962	10 365	49	168	337	191	140	90
In labor force	3 166	395	2 771	2 521	11	33	47	25	32	5
Prevented from working	9 821	1 787	8 034	6 773	26	124	263	153	100	85
No work disability	120 734	23 462	97 272	83 077	409	1 945	2 995	3 210	1 505	940
In labor force	67 172	12 163	55 009	47 605	134	972	1 426	1 835	798	590
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	22 116	3 775	18 341	16 174	31	201	556	326	355	250
With a mobility or self-care limitation	7 037	1 060	5 977	5 189	16	89	158	63	70	69
With a mobility limitation	6 334	1 009	5 325	4 588	10	89	158	54	70	69
With a self-care limitation	3 924	482	3 442	2 989	6	46	97	40	52	26
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	18 119	3 479	14 640	12 516	84	206	540	359	249	212
Mean family income (dollars)	4 914	4 335	5 052	5 230	3 349	4 164	4 428	3 743	5 076	6 210
1 worker	21 993	4 409	17 584	14 940	80	400	539	560	256	146
Mean family income (dollars)	12 243	9 867	12 838	13 576	8 726	9 323	8 789	11 353	10 213	9 193
2 or more workers	15 882	2 439	13 443	11 872	9	163	250	492	141	98
Mean family income (dollars)	24 093	19 832	24 866	25 624	21 467	19 183	16 551	20 808	23 063	22 293

Table 4. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Juana Díaz Municipio—Con.						Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Ponce Municipio			
	Tract 7106	Tract 7107	Tract 7108	Tract 7109.01	Tract 7109.02	Tract 7110	Tract 722.01	Tract 722.02	Tract 723	Tract 724
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 344	1 523	3 674	2 795	2 313	3 754	3 317	4 266	1 426	4 294
In labor force	1 104	699	1 648	951	936	1 407	1 516	2 283	720	1 873
Percent of persons 16 years and over	47.1	45.9	44.9	34.0	40.5	37.5	45.7	53.5	50.5	43.6
Civilian labor force	1 104	699	1 648	951	936	1 401	1 516	2 283	715	1 873
Employed	850	505	1 115	603	617	942	1 063	1 877	401	1 468
Unemployed	254	194	533	348	319	459	453	406	314	405
Percent of civilian labor force	23.0	27.8	32.3	36.6	34.1	32.8	29.9	17.8	43.9	21.6
Not in labor force	1 240	824	2 026	1 844	1 377	2 347	1 801	1 983	706	2 421
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	439	11	170	—	—	35
Enrolled in school	246	175	403	293	120	447	336	432	84	535
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	389	195	403	285	219	429	321	431	201	526
Females 16 years and over	1 270	734	1 939	1 415	948	1 879	1 840	2 333	715	2 260
In labor force	500	180	610	328	326	512	660	1 066	297	666
Percent of females 16 years and over	39.4	24.5	31.5	23.2	34.4	27.2	35.9	45.7	41.5	29.5
Civilian labor force	500	180	610	328	326	512	660	1 066	297	666
Employed	379	103	392	180	180	345	450	900	147	515
Unemployed	121	77	218	148	146	167	210	166	150	151
Percent of civilian labor force	24.2	42.8	35.7	45.1	44.8	32.6	31.8	15.6	50.5	22.7
With own children under 6 years	114	163	413	358	214	408	311	351	150	444
In labor force	70	50	171	94	103	129	185	192	95	124
With own children 6 to 17 years only	258	168	536	403	230	434	372	621	172	513
In labor force	145	46	189	117	83	141	164	372	79	198
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	215	250	655	647	300	660	566	475	247	565
All parents present in household in labor force	143	60	262	197	151	161	264	239	159	144
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	642	449	1 474	1 207	726	1 353	1 130	1 593	484	1 532
All parents present in household in labor force	327	159	493	360	301	401	427	884	192	571
Persons 16 to 19 years	242	170	443	419	213	573	391	435	228	486
Not enrolled in school	52	41	128	162	88	221	96	87	150	135
Unemployed or not in labor force	36	37	123	156	68	197	90	63	142	119
Not high school graduate	14	22	95	144	75	172	73	40	110	119
Employed	8	4	5	6	14	15	—	5	—	16
Unemployed	—	12	14	22	13	31	26	17	44	7
Not in labor force	6	6	76	116	48	126	47	18	66	96
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	850	505	1 115	603	617	942	1 063	1 877	401	1 468
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	93	17	31	36	35	75	111	190	18	120
Professional specialty occupations	172	42	110	8	29	71	171	374	35	168
Technicians and related support occupations	43	46	38	11	31	31	62	90	8	29
Sales occupations	82	39	138	65	34	39	132	309	46	195
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	132	64	188	74	101	134	113	292	19	197
Private household occupations	—	—	7	—	—	13	7	—	12	17
Protective service occupations	34	23	77	—	35	37	9	44	5	39
Service occupations, except protective and household	53	64	67	117	86	131	120	104	48	220
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	29	37	41	68	13	37	14	13	27	34
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	77	32	111	87	85	138	117	196	54	140
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	50	51	127	55	53	155	97	134	97	124
Transportation and material moving occupations	30	47	117	45	41	45	47	53	17	84
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	55	43	63	37	74	36	63	78	15	101
Construction	57	28	152	92	79	88	55	51	29	117
Manufacturing	129	127	188	74	103	242	212	287	112	291
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	24	39	63	10	42	35	64	144	11	42
Wholesale and retail trade	152	81	211	125	139	103	224	464	74	365
Finance, insurance, and real estate	17	4	29	9	—	16	49	64	—	58
Business and repair services	36	14	37	17	8	43	49	69	35	36
Professional and related services	195	68	191	106	32	164	281	574	64	329
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	850	505	1 115	603	617	942	1 063	1 877	401	1 468
Private wage and salary workers	421	282	676	379	362	577	769	1 119	283	923
Government workers	356	149	397	178	214	335	257	654	99	359
Local government workers	41	13	71	15	39	32	53	43	13	57
Self-employed workers	56	74	42	46	32	24	37	100	19	180
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	908	553	1 147	877	839	1 250	1 206	2 273	530	1 701
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	696	440	872	632	685	1 025	953	1 804	429	1 365
50 to 52 weeks	499	321	663	268	351	597	635	1 317	231	828
40 to 49 weeks	118	23	140	178	66	155	180	215	41	233
27 to 39 weeks	10	34	17	24	27	29	56	65	—	36
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	126	87	150	117	74	136	146	263	21	192
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 908	1 309	3 254	2 510	1 655	3 255	2 799	3 805	1 181	3 697
With a mobility or self-care limitation	81	28	338	182	117	148	178	187	85	198
With a mobility limitation	72	22	287	169	87	120	160	148	71	174
In labor force	8	4	123	13	—	—	32	10	—	24
With a self-care limitation	24	19	288	97	57	74	89	67	51	62
With a work disability	233	146	292	305	164	293	324	355	121	311
In labor force	28	50	69	18	42	35	91	42	22	29
Prevented from working	190	68	190	242	117	229	203	250	99	244
No work disability	1 675	1 163	2 962	2 205	1 497	2 962	2 475	3 450	1 060	3 386
In labor force	1 038	636	1 562	933	894	1 345	1 404	2 215	654	1 811
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	436	214	420	285	219	482	348	461	240	562
With a mobility or self-care limitation	173	57	100	55	78	132	129	183	114	148
With a mobility limitation	169	57	88	55	64	126	129	183	102	134
With a self-care limitation	55	26	62	15	25	32	85	98	93	94
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	154	126	542	416	143	448	363	335	135	414
Mean family income (dollars)	4 933	5 984	4 330	3 282	3 431	4 266	4 578	6 321	3 387	4 430
1 worker	362	258	502	466	336	504	396	559	194	630
Mean family income (dollars)	13 640	8 616	10 328	7 869	10 607	8 830	12 976	15 116	6 386	12 245
2 or more workers	235	126	266	186	175	298	305	720	124	401
Mean family income (dollars)	26 817	18 707	21 358	16 693	14 968	17 364	23 153	24 580	15 565	38 144

Table 4. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Ponce Municipio—Con.					Ponce zona urbano, Ponce Municipio				
	Tract 725	Tract 727.02	Tract 728	Tract 729	Tract 730.02	Tract 701	Tract 702.01	Tract 702.02	Tract 703	Tract 704
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 752	5 937	940	4 074	3 702	3 724	3 159	2 159	2 231	2 355
In labor force	2 041	2 622	329	1 863	1 300	1 620	1 551	1 016	887	865
Percent of persons 16 years and over	54.4	44.2	35.0	45.7	35.1	43.5	49.1	47.1	39.8	36.7
Civilian labor force	2 041	2 617	323	1 863	1 294	1 620	1 551	1 016	871	861
Employed	1 583	1 875	269	1 387	836	1 274	1 139	627	520	381
Unemployed	458	742	54	476	458	346	412	389	351	480
Percent of civilian labor force	22.4	28.4	16.7	25.6	35.4	21.4	26.6	38.3	40.3	55.7
Not in labor force	1 711	3 315	611	2 211	2 402	2 104	1 608	1 143	1 344	1 490
Institutionalized persons	—	70	—	110	760	33	—	—	—	53
Enrolled in school	261	1 282	380	597	215	467	480	118	144	185
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	275	558	90	365	234	595	271	320	451	281
Females 16 years and over	1 908	3 035	453	2 020	1 439	2 023	1 692	1 046	1 088	1 264
In labor force	801	956	101	723	388	776	593	357	323	301
Percent of females 16 years and over	42.0	31.5	22.3	35.8	27.0	38.4	35.0	34.1	29.7	23.8
Civilian labor force	801	956	101	723	388	776	593	357	323	297
Employed	592	602	79	563	200	610	381	196	147	115
Unemployed	209	354	22	160	188	166	212	161	176	182
Percent of civilian labor force	26.1	37.0	21.8	22.1	48.5	21.4	35.8	45.1	54.5	61.3
With own children under 6 years	485	676	117	346	397	301	339	186	313	340
In labor force	212	247	15	134	94	122	143	70	143	79
With own children 6 to 17 years only	410	739	65	407	382	393	460	214	169	263
In labor force	214	274	29	229	112	201	150	93	74	82
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	813	1 093	219	511	810	466	578	376	463	676
All parents present in household in labor force	351	341	53	166	217	180	217	144	188	127
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 393	2 569	311	1 343	1 241	1 123	1 211	608	762	1 038
All parents present in household in labor force	678	798	70	524	386	550	337	208	189	229
Persons 16 to 19 years	349	766	97	657	461	433	402	213	275	299
Not enrolled in school	107	226	—	187	219	102	128	98	148	111
Unemployed or not in labor force	92	197	—	187	213	96	122	98	134	102
Not high school graduate	77	178	—	149	193	66	107	92	124	93
Employed	—	22	—	—	6	6	6	—	7	9
Unemployed	47	38	—	6	38	5	33	48	41	33
Not in labor force	30	118	—	143	149	55	68	44	76	51
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 583	1 875	269	1 387	836	1 274	1 139	627	520	381
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	164	174	25	142	28	140	57	58	6	6
Professional specialty occupations	188	255	13	165	90	273	71	54	21	33
Technicians and related support occupations	42	62	8	76	11	40	22	19	8	7
Sales occupations	260	175	38	200	75	175	179	78	76	40
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	251	269	—	249	73	200	166	32	47	30
Private household occupations	22	14	—	18	—	10	8	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	38	59	7	14	25	42	17	20	36	21
Service occupations, except protective and household	140	214	36	133	102	134	191	106	105	91
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	25	59	33	29	14	7	22	8	7	20
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	203	172	59	136	198	94	200	114	59	31
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	123	127	39	61	77	62	97	27	59	20
Transportation and material moving occupations	71	167	5	97	52	67	45	9	30	23
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	56	128	6	67	91	30	64	102	66	60
Construction	103	230	25	104	164	51	146	145	57	19
Manufacturing	276	222	45	172	123	174	191	68	70	19
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	119	78	16	146	27	100	75	23	16	16
Wholesale and retail trade	302	395	51	262	163	240	299	117	132	75
Finance, insurance, and real estate	118	59	8	69	20	42	71	19	5	—
Business and repair services	70	82	—	46	29	53	47	50	26	57
Professional and related services	355	381	55	315	126	382	131	99	88	86
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 583	1 875	269	1 387	836	1 274	1 139	627	520	381
Private wage and salary workers	1 060	1 195	183	820	539	716	818	443	364	214
Government workers	460	569	68	488	239	424	265	153	134	149
Local government workers	45	116	—	96	69	73	55	48	29	24
Self-employed workers	63	106	18	79	58	126	56	16	22	18
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 830	2 287	274	1 683	1 178	1 434	1 244	741	714	653
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 465	1 829	202	1 359	1 004	1 186	965	575	511	394
50 to 52 weeks	1 022	1 315	136	743	517	867	552	355	322	205
40 to 49 weeks	151	111	—	253	221	149	212	67	38	10
27 to 39 weeks	93	101	10	131	26	50	58	43	40	26
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	243	306	12	173	68	121	134	82	93	78
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 450	5 202	783	3 539	2 698	3 064	2 868	1 817	1 730	2 017
With a mobility or self-care limitation	332	348	84	199	125	300	141	107	128	113
With a mobility limitation	118	288	61	185	118	181	133	79	120	105
In labor force	7	37	—	7	25	15	15	—	6	6
With a self-care limitation	286	222	67	96	54	202	63	42	77	47
With a work disability	240	502	68	408	302	308	224	182	220	457
In labor force	47	95	—	88	85	53	57	30	19	146
Prevented from working	176	366	68	269	217	232	151	146	190	245
Na work disability	3 210	4 700	715	3 131	2 396	2 756	2 644	1 635	1 510	1 560
In labor force	1 967	2 495	313	1 757	1 205	1 542	1 480	964	818	715
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	302	660	151	425	238	627	291	342	485	281
With a mobility or self-care limitation	84	314	34	141	87	171	110	100	177	136
With a mobility limitation	72	306	34	141	75	142	103	86	167	110
With a self-care limitation	64	161	26	69	64	106	30	47	109	57
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
Na workers	279	646	172	344	424	470	349	258	289	452
Mean family income (dollars)	5 990	4 785	2 579	5 056	3 817	5 238	4 213	3 880	5 603	3 888
1 worker	542	904	85	531	508	506	484	313	326	289
Mean family income (dollars)	12 259	15 116	7 760	11 102	8 966	11 496	9 379	9 657	7 759	7 059
2 or more workers	560	548	81	526	186	370	326	146	143	133
Mean family income (dollars)	24 243	28 755	18 404	25 565	20 250	26 166	19 742	18 026	17 651	13 631

Table 4. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponce zono urbana, Ponce Municipio—Con.									
	Tract 705.01	Tract 705.12	Tract 705.22	Tract 706.01	Tract 706.02	Tract 707	Tract 708	Tract 709	Tract 710	Tract 711
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	6 286	5 118	3 265	324	961	860	2 400	3 094	1 960	825
In labor force	2 897	2 775	1 427	114	484	215	872	1 348	717	470
Percent of persons 16 years and over	46.1	54.2	43.7	35.2	50.4	25.0	36.3	43.6	36.6	34.8
Civilian labor force	2 890	2 775	1 427	114	484	215	872	1 348	717	370
Employed	2 600	2 232	1 137	86	366	171	495	789	523	222
Unemployed	290	543	290	28	118	44	377	559	194	148
Percent of civilian labor force	10.0	19.6	20.3	24.6	24.4	20.5	43.2	41.5	27.1	40.0
Not in labor force	3 389	2 343	1 838	210	477	645	1 528	1 746	1 243	455
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	17	—	—	157	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	826	509	328	28	13	71	106	300	144	50
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	1 026	312	564	91	250	202	396	538	463	226
Females 16 years and over	3 490	2 742	1 853	158	555	499	1 292	1 607	1 029	439
In labor force	1 187	1 272	611	63	231	88	387	449	296	168
Percent of females 16 years and over	34.0	46.4	33.0	39.9	41.6	17.6	30.0	27.9	28.8	38.3
Civilian labor force	1 187	1 272	611	63	231	88	387	449	296	168
Employed	1 027	1 027	471	49	167	67	202	254	228	91
Unemployed	160	243	140	14	64	21	185	195	68	77
Percent of civilian labor force	13.5	19.1	22.9	22.2	27.7	23.9	47.8	43.4	23.0	45.8
With own children under 6 years	575	675	289	15	47	90	212	313	129	66
In labor force	234	313	111	4	42	25	77	69	42	33
With own children 6 to 17 years only	677	775	412	14	58	53	243	363	195	86
In labor force	316	454	216	14	29	21	92	143	82	39
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	851	997	378	14	64	132	361	565	220	87
All parents present in household in labor force	282	451	130	—	60	28	87	134	29	37
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 696	2 406	888	21	96	173	664	1 040	443	146
All parents present in household in labor force	653	1 119	395	11	34	60	200	362	179	78
Persons 16 to 19 years	545	702	295	20	33	42	225	369	147	44
Not enrolled in school	86	261	97	14	27	20	84	176	40	12
Unemployed or not in labor force	66	213	89	14	18	20	78	149	36	12
Not high school graduate	78	211	65	14	27	14	75	146	28	12
Employed	12	25	3	—	9	—	6	7	—	—
Unemployed	4	53	10	14	—	—	—	100	5	4
Not in labor force	62	133	52	—	18	14	69	39	23	8
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 600	2 232	1 137	86	366	171	495	789	523	222
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	577	163	125	19	61	3	27	37	42	21
Professional specialty occupations	533	335	279	31	41	35	64	42	62	34
Technicians and related support occupations	73	72	30	5	6	13	7	9	19	6
Sales occupations	473	293	212	11	19	34	24	88	66	53
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	363	492	214	—	101	15	44	105	78	30
Private household occupations	—	6	14	—	—	5	9	7	—	—
Protective service occupations	43	70	19	—	8	—	41	40	—	14
Service occupations, except protective and household	99	204	48	—	63	29	69	130	77	25
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	8	17	6	—	16	5	4	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	186	200	108	—	26	4	53	129	66	11
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	139	205	40	14	5	4	63	96	41	15
Transportation and material moving occupations	41	56	19	6	8	12	49	65	31	6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	65	119	23	—	12	12	41	41	41	7
Construction	55	139	66	—	5	9	38	96	48	8
Manufacturing	374	307	100	14	45	14	73	95	70	24
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	162	165	57	6	7	15	35	56	21	15
Wholesale and retail trade	627	469	311	24	99	41	102	242	132	76
Finance, insurance, and real estate	191	108	39	7	—	—	19	17	—	6
Business and repair services	119	55	18	—	22	—	49	72	35	6
Professional and related services	654	517	361	31	72	51	87	99	130	45
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 600	2 232	1 137	86	366	171	495	789	523	222
Private wage and salary workers	1 735	1 354	674	71	212	85	344	555	319	133
Government workers	673	820	339	8	125	66	137	203	155	74
Local government workers	96	113	52	—	23	22	32	56	57	21
Self-employed workers	192	58	124	7	29	20	14	31	49	15
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 868	2 501	1 427	105	416	256	700	901	647	276
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 303	1 993	1 158	98	370	194	529	607	443	220
50 to 52 weeks	1 859	1 431	811	66	244	115	348	276	261	118
40 to 49 weeks	199	203	171	20	37	43	59	94	61	40
27 to 39 weeks	67	69	77	—	25	9	50	96	13	5
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	324	301	148	7	8	48	80	162	62	29
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	5 136	4 784	2 663	203	687	629	1 825	2 484	1 465	589
With a mobility or self-care limitation	290	246	58	37	157	112	127	184	239	136
With a mobility limitation	267	216	51	37	42	89	108	131	121	108
In labor force	80	6	—	14	15	21	17	29	22	53
With a self-care limitation	202	178	24	30	150	99	100	132	204	132
With a work disability	460	528	123	79	89	98	231	329	237	76
In labor force	133	127	11	43	33	25	19	94	27	25
Prevented from working	286	347	86	23	48	68	169	200	188	51
No work disability	4 676	4 256	2 540	124	598	531	1 594	2 155	1 228	513
In labor force	2 640	2 632	1 378	58	427	161	831	1 221	658	335
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	1 143	334	602	104	274	231	418	610	495	236
With a mobility or self-care limitation	286	110	57	44	97	48	174	183	258	152
With a mobility limitation	249	99	57	44	54	41	165	177	137	131
With a self-care limitation	181	51	39	44	76	42	150	59	191	129
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	528	486	289	33	96	146	355	538	305	97
Mean family income (dollars)	8 368	4 273	8 217	6 830	5 332	3 925	3 872	4 520	4 636	8 528
1 worker	1 027	734	505	34	103	115	268	410	282	87
Mean family income (dollars)	24 870	10 752	22 412	20 192	10 533	9 346	7 652	8 528	8 654	14 609
2 or more workers	764	725	372	20	98	51	140	163	109	73
Mean family income (dollars)	38 443	21 174	35 066	35 450	21 297	16 875	14 911	17 141	13 774	22 415

Table 4. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponce zona urbano, Ponce Municipio—Con.									
	Troct 712	Troct 713	Troct 714.01	Troct 714.02	Troct 715	Troct 716.01	Troct 716.02	Troct 717	Troct 718	Troct 719
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	1 314	3 673	2 204	3 436	3 770	1 739	3 912	2 007	2 322	4 026
In labor force	683	1 392	946	1 760	1 629	779	1 508	809	903	1 821
Percent of persons 16 years and over	52.0	37.9	42.9	51.2	43.2	44.8	38.5	40.3	38.9	45.2
Civilian labor force	683	1 392	946	1 760	1 629	779	1 508	803	903	1 808
Employed	481	670	784	1 387	1 306	603	719	714	588	1 108
Unemployed	202	722	162	373	323	176	789	89	315	700
Percent of civilian labor force	29.6	51.9	17.1	21.2	19.8	22.6	52.3	11.1	34.9	38.7
Not in labor force	631	2 281	1 258	1 676	2 141	960	2 404	1 198	1 419	2 205
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	16	—	—	48	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	142	350	236	277	440	160	318	235	190	393
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	256	578	395	394	791	243	432	574	559	416
Females 16 years and over	790	2 046	1 227	1 892	2 197	891	2 185	1 131	1 231	2 300
In labor force	347	572	467	852	749	271	622	384	381	908
Percent of females 16 years and over	43.9	28.0	38.1	45.0	34.1	30.4	28.5	34.0	31.0	39.5
Civilian labor force	347	572	467	852	749	271	622	384	381	908
Employed	244	234	363	632	613	195	202	306	232	532
Unemployed	103	338	104	220	136	76	420	78	149	376
Percent of civilian labor force	29.7	59.1	22.3	25.8	18.2	28.0	67.5	20.3	39.1	41.4
With own children under 6 years	94	417	112	329	281	195	557	141	222	598
In labor force	46	136	73	164	146	76	165	51	114	304
With own children 6 to 17 years only	97	394	181	413	237	175	509	85	174	451
In labor force	72	139	96	237	141	75	190	43	72	208
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	128	732	135	422	349	228	920	172	327	963
All parents present in household in labor force	68	207	88	177	168	79	251	62	160	425
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	275	1 076	450	985	701	476	1 512	212	484	1 462
All parents present in household in labor force	198	399	202	393	384	180	404	95	137	567
Persons 16 to 19 years	158	374	210	342	276	164	548	181	165	460
Not enrolled in school	34	135	16	65	45	47	246	30	48	187
Unemployed or not in labor force	34	123	16	65	39	42	226	25	48	161
Not high school graduate	24	110	11	23	20	27	213	5	42	118
Employed	—	12	—	—	—	5	6	—	—	14
Unemployed	17	26	—	8	—	—	66	5	6	24
Not in labor force	7	72	11	15	20	22	141	—	36	80
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	481	670	784	1 387	1 306	603	719	714	588	1 108
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	104	13	75	221	119	58	12	158	40	28
Professional specialty occupations	93	62	222	241	310	139	45	156	96	174
Technicians and related support occupations	—	10	24	49	50	21	14	45	7	16
Sales occupations	53	110	151	213	217	57	132	67	191	191
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	100	86	122	246	314	75	83	86	105	169
Private household occupations	11	15	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	21	25	17	21	17	—	47	7	4	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	22	132	25	78	24	64	113	53	66	40
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	11	4	6	—	—	13	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	31	92	52	106	87	48	109	39	11	119
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	35	55	68	122	93	65	66	11	62	77
Transportation and material moving occupations	11	29	9	58	35	35	38	—	30	83
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	41	14	21	36	35	129	20	40	74
Construction	32	57	21	94	50	15	102	19	60	108
Manufacturing	73	101	93	252	187	126	82	90	34	147
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	36	21	81	117	62	50	68	48	28	56
Wholesale and retail trade	82	140	225	297	282	107	138	202	124	303
Finance, insurance, and real estate	40	19	57	49	58	9	5	40	15	23
Business and repair services	35	26	12	35	25	35	63	24	16	19
Professional and related services	94	110	184	332	396	155	142	205	183	320
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	481	670	784	1 387	1 306	603	719	714	588	1 108
Private wage and salary workers	328	401	493	927	851	352	463	528	304	775
Government workers	118	244	282	437	391	187	221	156	230	293
Local government workers	24	45	21	39	49	54	81	19	44	18
Self-employed workers	35	25	9	23	58	55	35	30	54	40
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	593	811	902	1 570	1 546	646	1 049	808	663	1 325
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	442	534	667	1 202	1 219	503	688	657	523	1 098
50 to 52 weeks	247	320	459	902	873	377	331	399	363	767
40 to 49 weeks	104	45	102	89	129	45	139	101	77	85
27 to 39 weeks	13	38	9	59	39	22	13	29	7	67
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	58	59	178	194	209	66	133	68	57	149
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 007	3 047	1 768	2 978	2 937	1 467	3 366	1 369	1 706	3 564
With a mobility or self-care limitation	43	696	164	157	119	120	342	50	98	175
With a mobility limitation	36	565	127	157	110	92	309	42	90	147
In labor force	—	166	21	4	18	8	42	6	15	6
With a self-care limitation	19	552	129	91	86	64	171	20	66	82
With a work disability	106	461	237	318	231	173	634	104	163	327
In labor force	38	88	51	36	45	32	155	30	44	73
Prevented from working	68	342	174	257	144	129	377	59	119	231
No work disability	901	2 586	1 531	2 660	2 706	1 294	2 732	1 265	1 543	3 237
In labor force	594	1 256	854	1 676	1 547	725	1 287	715	811	1 708
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	307	626	436	442	833	272	498	632	616	449
With a mobility or self-care limitation	48	288	151	142	210	125	177	89	223	157
With a mobility limitation	48	275	135	137	197	94	170	89	198	144
With a self-care limitation	26	152	82	63	90	82	94	49	114	59
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	120	822	228	320	439	215	756	193	400	693
Mean family income (dollars)	7 559	3 486	9 985	6 721	6 502	6 401	3 916	10 372	5 444	2 899
1 worker	226	375	254	450	396	240	491	227	274	561
Mean family income (dollars)	15 300	6 195	16 536	14 349	19 929	22 565	7 964	20 265	10 288	9 497
2 or more workers	109	133	262	465	408	185	224	165	158	306
Mean family income (dollars)	26 118	14 126	26 366	22 823	27 600	28 429	14 113	34 278	16 852	18 991

Table 4. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponce zona urbana, Ponce Municipio—Con.									
	Tract 720	Tract 721.01	Tract 721.02	Tract 721.99	Tract 722.01 (pt.)	Tract 722.02 (pt.)	Tract 723 (pt.)	Tract 724 (pt.)	Tract 725 (pt.)	Tract 727.01
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 500	1 959	4 440	10	3 288	4 266	—	636	1 397	2 935
In labor force	1 219	684	2 742	9	1 502	2 283	—	337	881	1 103
Percent of persons 16 years and over	48.8	34.9	61.8	90.0	45.7	53.5	—	53.0	63.1	37.6
Civilian labor force	1 208	684	2 736	1	1 502	2 283	—	337	881	1 103
Employed	1 029	463	2 156	1	1 056	1 877	—	334	759	930
Unemployed	179	221	580	—	446	406	—	3	122	173
Percent of civilian labor force	14.8	32.3	21.2	—	29.7	17.8	—	9	13.8	15.7
Not in labor force	1 281	1 275	1 698	1	1 786	1 983	—	299	516	1 832
Institutionalized persons	—	33	—	—	170	—	—	—	—	330
Enrolled in school	288	123	552	1	336	432	—	155	160	310
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	486	351	286	—	321	431	—	41	81	403
Females 16 years and over	1 408	1 018	2 392	—	1 825	2 333	—	323	721	1 462
In labor force	602	232	1 272	—	660	1 066	—	149	389	486
Percent of females 16 years and over	42.8	22.8	53.2	—	36.2	45.7	—	46.1	54.0	33.2
Civilian labor force	591	232	1 272	—	660	1 066	—	149	389	486
Employed	524	158	937	—	450	900	—	149	310	429
Unemployed	67	74	335	—	210	166	—	—	79	57
Percent of civilian labor force	11.3	31.9	26.3	—	31.8	15.6	—	—	20.3	11.7
With own children under 6 years	199	159	454	—	311	351	—	27	176	144
In labor force	113	29	266	—	185	192	—	17	107	77
With own children 6 to 17 years only	185	199	670	—	372	621	—	76	207	281
In labor force	134	65	440	—	164	372	—	50	134	163
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	204	302	596	—	566	475	—	47	292	242
All parents present in household in labor force	88	63	353	—	264	239	—	22	160	117
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	380	531	1 703	—	1 130	1 593	—	168	625	576
All parents present in household in labor force	241	105	989	—	427	884	—	130	411	237
Persons 16 to 19 years	200	194	592	—	391	435	—	74	171	329
Not enrolled in school	20	75	105	—	96	87	—	3	16	93
Unemployed or not in labor force	20	63	85	—	90	63	—	3	8	86
Not high school graduate	8	58	45	—	73	40	—	—	8	73
Employed	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	20	14	—	26	17	—	—	5	7
Not in labor force	8	33	31	—	47	18	—	—	3	66
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 029	463	2 156	1	1 056	1 877	—	334	759	930
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	157	8	266	—	111	190	—	102	130	76
Professional specialty occupations	252	43	300	—	171	374	—	95	140	180
Technicians and related support occupations	52	12	61	—	62	90	—	11	12	27
Sales occupations	150	46	270	—	132	309	—	53	165	174
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	224	79	353	—	113	292	—	30	153	139
Private household occupations	6	—	—	—	7	—	—	11	—	—
Protective service occupations	22	29	98	—	9	44	—	—	—	35
Service occupations, except protective and household	32	79	175	—	120	104	—	20	25	47
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	9	—	20	—	7	13	—	5	4	17
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	53	36	215	1	117	196	—	—	67	69
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	26	57	234	—	97	134	—	—	26	78
Transportation and material moving occupations	14	15	95	—	47	53	—	2	30	47
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	32	53	69	—	63	78	—	5	7	41
Construction	40	47	81	—	55	51	—	4	16	64
Manufacturing	69	87	445	—	212	287	—	20	120	108
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	20	43	153	—	64	144	—	6	63	43
Wholesale and retail trade	203	91	391	—	224	464	—	137	165	276
Finance, insurance, and real estate	66	9	67	—	49	64	—	3	92	6
Business and repair services	40	22	86	—	49	69	—	3	25	35
Professional and related services	368	82	504	—	281	574	—	112	165	210
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 029	463	2 156	1	1 056	1 877	—	334	759	930
Private wage and salary workers	602	319	1 340	—	762	1 119	—	140	494	561
Government workers	351	124	736	—	257	654	—	41	231	311
Local government workers	98	26	111	—	53	43	—	8	26	23
Self-employed workers	76	13	80	1	37	100	—	153	34	58
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 119	600	2 524	9	1 192	2 273	—	374	813	1 185
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	899	483	2 046	8	939	1 804	—	318	713	963
50 to 52 weeks	537	232	1 443	1	635	1 317	—	180	552	639
40 to 49 weeks	300	147	336	—	173	215	—	74	89	199
27 to 39 weeks	21	33	70	7	56	65	—	4	12	25
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	134	42	246	—	146	263	—	46	72	144
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 966	1 516	4 110	2	2 770	3 805	—	591	1 310	2 173
With a mobility or self-care limitation	171	82	224	—	178	187	—	—	11	112
With a mobility limitation	127	32	191	—	160	148	—	—	11	112
In labor force	63	12	57	—	32	10	—	—	—	6
With a self-care limitation	120	73	124	—	89	67	—	—	—	61
With a work disability	330	126	386	—	324	355	—	—	75	214
In labor force	157	12	174	—	91	42	—	—	29	35
Prevented from working	108	114	190	—	203	250	—	—	39	139
No work disability	1 636	1 390	3 724	2	2 446	3 450	—	591	1 235	1 959
In labor force	1 020	613	2 524	1	1 390	2 215	—	333	846	1 049
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	523	410	324	—	348	461	—	45	87	432
With a mobility or self-care limitation	149	109	110	—	129	183	—	4	12	88
With a mobility limitation	104	102	110	—	129	183	—	4	12	74
With a self-care limitation	109	68	47	—	85	98	—	4	12	49
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	196	304	231	—	363	335	—	5	46	238
Mean family income (dollars)	6 269	4 035	6 924	—	4 578	6 321	—	—	11 306	5 959
1 worker	356	229	543	—	382	559	—	54	185	268
Mean family income (dollars)	17 807	6 894	12 342	—	13 129	15 116	—	40 707	20 586	13 510
2 or more workers	296	123	791	—	305	720	—	115	289	362
Mean family income (dollars)	37 508	13 604	25 184	—	23 153	24 580	—	89 144	30 645	28 115

Table 4. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponce zona urbano, Ponce Municipio—Con.								
	Tract 727.02 (pt.)	Tract 728 (pt.)	Tract 729 (pt.)	Tract 730.02 (pt.)	Tract 730.03	Tract 730.04	Tract 730.05	Tract 730.06	Tract 730.07
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	1 707	—	2 827	2 435	1 724	3 485	2 801	3 346	3 675
In labor force	778	—	1 441	1 044	1 026	2 041	1 361	1 397	2 202
Percent of persons 16 years and over	45.6	—	51.0	42.9	59.5	58.6	48.6	41.8	59.9
Civilian labor force	773	—	1 441	1 038	1 026	2 041	1 361	1 397	2 202
Employed	641	—	1 144	659	699	1 652	1 098	924	1 825
Unemployed	132	—	297	379	327	389	263	473	377
Percent of civilian labor force	17.1	—	20.6	36.5	31.9	19.1	19.3	33.9	17.1
Not in labor force	929	—	1 386	1 391	698	1 444	1 440	1 949	1 473
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	387	—	507	211	199	414	527	353	395
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	135	—	275	156	90	269	264	400	178
Females 16 years and over	943	—	1 460	1 198	988	1 861	1 505	1 675	1 969
In labor force	310	—	604	303	469	942	585	430	899
Percent of females 16 years and over	32.9	—	41.4	25.3	47.5	50.6	38.9	25.7	45.7
Civilian labor force	310	—	604	303	469	942	585	430	899
Employed	249	—	488	148	319	680	451	249	740
Unemployed	61	—	116	155	150	262	134	181	159
Percent of civilian labor force	19.7	—	19.2	51.2	32.0	27.8	22.9	42.1	17.7
With own children under 6 years	154	—	240	340	215	330	205	306	575
In labor force	65	—	116	88	68	228	104	82	279
With own children 6 to 17 years only	258	—	338	342	270	502	460	400	448
In labor force	118	—	203	84	177	285	280	116	254
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	252	—	345	728	297	504	293	450	923
All parents present in household in labor force	66	—	148	209	86	356	132	123	372
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	666	—	1 004	1 174	818	1 363	1 063	1 251	1 475
All parents present in household in labor force	314	—	493	335	452	731	563	387	810
Persons 16 to 19 years	243	—	396	366	240	457	422	460	428
Not enrolled in school	29	—	22	141	21	77	43	185	98
Unemployed or not in labor force	29	—	22	135	21	53	43	146	78
Not high school graduate	20	—	11	115	14	38	21	145	67
Employed	—	—	—	6	—	7	—	14	7
Unemployed	—	—	6	33	7	15	7	45	13
Not in labor force	20	—	5	76	7	16	14	86	47
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	641	—	1 144	659	699	1 652	1 098	924	1 825
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	129	—	111	14	91	149	80	55	256
Professional specialty occupations	135	—	149	69	69	216	182	94	354
Technicians and related support occupations	22	—	69	3	19	39	87	8	106
Sales occupations	67	—	180	48	130	314	166	66	221
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	164	—	233	57	118	284	204	95	256
Private household occupations	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	16	—
Protective service occupations	15	—	7	19	24	50	46	27	50
Service occupations, except protective and household	28	—	103	89	53	172	77	112	99
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	14	—	9	3	—	7	6	14	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	29	—	110	184	86	200	124	167	172
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	20	—	47	52	51	100	60	121	92
Transportation and material moving occupations	10	—	82	40	19	58	50	80	114
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8	—	37	81	32	63	16	69	105
Construction	77	—	87	148	31	120	25	169	109
Manufacturing	81	—	158	79	135	317	171	190	312
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	14	—	103	21	12	66	93	83	169
Wholesale and retail trade	123	—	232	143	210	438	183	151	414
Finance, insurance, and real estate	46	—	69	—	13	51	76	7	64
Business and repair services	9	—	46	29	39	63	42	39	42
Professional and related services	167	—	263	93	124	324	317	152	400
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	641	—	1 144	659	699	1 652	1 098	924	1 825
Private wage and salary workers	470	—	714	402	513	1 101	650	578	1 150
Government workers	123	—	364	206	180	451	403	271	574
Local government workers	28	—	70	62	21	44	89	87	58
Self-employed workers	48	—	66	51	6	100	45	75	101
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	737	—	1 337	760	863	1 786	1 276	1 090	2 007
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	622	—	1 105	654	616	1 343	1 080	803	1 776
50 to 52 weeks	483	—	605	351	439	804	871	308	1 435
40 to 49 weeks	42	—	227	153	55	325	142	294	102
27 to 39 weeks	28	—	99	14	37	53	28	15	94
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	96	—	124	57	86	272	136	143	124
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 552	—	2 492	2 273	1 615	3 158	2 531	2 921	3 487
With a mobility or self-care limitation	62	—	135	103	85	487	98	254	212
With a mobility limitation	62	—	126	96	44	92	94	222	198
In labor force	7	—	—	19	22	9	18	7	96
With a self-care limitation	55	—	60	45	80	440	76	128	146
With a work disability	137	—	277	252	138	297	156	606	297
In labor force	40	—	60	68	46	82	38	168	45
Prevented from working	76	—	176	184	78	165	106	394	221
No work disability	1 415	—	2 215	2 021	1 477	2 861	2 375	2 315	3 190
In labor force	718	—	1 363	970	961	1 901	1 317	1 204	2 147
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	150	—	335	156	109	327	270	425	188
With a mobility or self-care limitation	61	—	106	70	31	99	86	177	54
With a mobility limitation	61	—	106	63	23	63	86	165	54
With a self-care limitation	41	—	56	52	15	55	23	99	54
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
Na workers	124	—	223	367	147	180	186	412	282
Mean family income (dollars)	8 527	—	6 000	3 992	5 444	4 904	5 198	4 429	4 399
1 worker	278	—	361	436	328	510	377	491	606
Mean family income (dollars)	29 654	—	10 664	8 744	9 122	13 458	15 971	8 521	13 097
2 or more workers	195	—	440	116	214	547	429	243	639
Mean family income (dollars)	40 630	—	26 126	16 082	21 072	20 524	25 660	19 818	25 098

Table 4. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ponce Municipio					
	Tract 722.01 (pt.)	Tract 722.02 (pt.)	Tract 723 (pt.)	Tract 724 (pt.)	Tract 725 (pt.)	Tract 726
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	29	—	1 426	3 658	2 355	1 510
In labor force	14	—	720	1 536	1 160	526
Percent of persons 16 years and over	48.3	—	50.5	42.0	49.3	34.8
Civilian labor force	14	—	715	1 536	1 160	526
Employed	7	—	401	1 134	824	353
Unemployed	7	—	314	402	336	173
Percent of civilian labor force	50.0	—	43.9	26.2	29.0	32.9
Not in labor force	15	—	706	2 122	1 195	984
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	35	—	—
Enrolled in school	—	—	84	380	101	191
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	—	201	485	194	142
Females 16 years and over	15	—	715	1 937	1 187	763
In labor force	—	—	297	517	412	127
Percent of females 16 years and over	—	—	41.5	26.7	34.7	16.6
Civilian labor force	—	—	297	517	412	127
Employed	—	—	147	366	282	66
Unemployed	—	—	150	151	130	61
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	50.5	29.2	31.6	48.0
With own children under 6 years	—	—	150	417	309	197
In labor force	—	—	95	107	105	40
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	—	172	437	203	161
In labor force	—	—	79	148	80	56
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	247	518	521	360
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	159	122	191	97
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	484	1 364	768	669
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	192	441	267	165
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	—	228	412	178	182
Not enrolled in school	—	—	150	132	91	52
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	142	116	84	46
Not high school graduate	—	—	110	119	69	40
Employed	—	—	—	16	—	6
Unemployed	—	—	44	7	42	—
Not in labor force	—	—	66	96	27	34
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES						
Employed persons 16 years and over	7	—	401	1 134	824	353
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	—	18	18	34	18
Professional specialty occupations	—	—	35	73	48	25
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	8	18	30	6
Sales occupations	—	—	46	142	95	10
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	—	19	167	98	36
Private household occupations	—	—	12	6	22	6
Protective service occupations	—	—	5	39	38	12
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	—	48	200	115	34
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7	—	27	29	21	50
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	54	140	136	72
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	97	124	97	6
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	17	82	41	30
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	15	96	49	48
Construction	—	—	29	113	87	71
Manufacturing	—	—	112	271	156	30
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	—	11	36	56	19
Wholesale and retail trade	—	—	74	228	137	28
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	—	55	26	6
Business and repair services	—	—	35	33	45	6
Professional and related services	—	—	64	217	190	42
CLASS OF WORKER						
Employed persons 16 years and over	7	—	401	1 134	824	353
Private wage and salary workers	7	—	283	783	566	209
Government workers	—	—	99	318	229	137
Local government workers	—	—	13	49	19	41
Self-employed workers	—	—	19	27	29	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	14	—	530	1 327	1 017	462
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	14	—	429	1 047	752	320
50 to 52 weeks	—	—	231	658	470	219
40 to 49 weeks	7	—	41	149	62	18
27 to 39 weeks	—	—	—	32	81	30
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	—	21	146	171	61
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	29	—	1 181	3 106	2 140	1 356
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	85	198	321	80
With a mobility limitation	—	—	71	174	107	55
In labor force	—	—	—	24	7	5
With a self-care limitation	—	—	51	62	286	36
With a work disability	—	—	121	311	165	148
In labor force	—	—	22	29	18	28
Prevented from working	—	—	99	244	137	120
No work disability	29	—	1 060	2 795	1 975	1 208
In labor force	14	—	654	1 478	1 121	492
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	—	240	517	215	154
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	114	144	72	47
With a mobility limitation	—	—	102	130	60	47
With a self-care limitation	—	—	93	90	52	18
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989						
No workers	—	—	135	409	233	185
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	3 387	4 485	4 940	3 977
1 worker	14	—	194	576	357	237
Mean family income (dollars)	8 810	—	6 386	9 577	7 943	7 754
2 or more workers	—	—	124	286	271	92
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	15 565	17 637	17 416	15 736

Table 4. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ponce Municipio—Con.				
	Tract 727.02 (pt.)	Tract 728 (pt.)	Tract 729 (pt.)	Tract 730.01	Tract 730.02 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	4 230	940	1 247	2 290	1 267
In labor force	1 844	329	422	996	256
Percent of persons 16 years and over	43.6	35.0	33.8	43.5	20.2
Civilian labor force	1 844	323	422	989	256
Employed	1 234	269	243	771	177
Unemployed	610	54	179	218	79
Percent of civilian labor force	33.1	16.7	42.4	22.0	30.9
Not in labor force	2 386	611	825	1 294	1 011
Institutionalized persons	70	—	110	—	760
Enrolled in school	895	380	90	261	4
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	423	90	90	191	78
Females 16 years and over	2 092	453	560	1 184	241
In labor force	646	101	119	403	85
Percent of females 16 years and over	30.9	22.3	21.3	34.0	35.3
Civilian labor force	646	101	119	403	85
Employed	353	79	75	293	52
Unemployed	293	22	44	110	33
Percent of civilian labor force	45.4	21.8	37.0	27.3	38.8
With own children under 6 years	522	117	106	215	57
In labor force	182	15	18	58	6
With own children 6 to 17 years only	481	65	69	403	40
In labor force	156	29	26	165	28
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	841	219	166	422	82
All parents present in household in labor force	275	53	18	71	8
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 903	311	339	1 136	67
All parents present in household in labor force	484	70	31	372	51
Persons 16 to 19 years	523	97	261	308	95
Not enrolled in school	197	—	165	66	78
Unemployed or not in labor force	168	—	165	60	78
Not high school graduate	158	—	138	66	78
Employed	22	—	—	6	—
Unemployed	38	—	—	5	5
Not in labor force	98	—	138	55	73
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES					
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 234	269	243	771	177
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	45	25	31	15	14
Professional specialty occupations	120	13	16	66	21
Technicians and related support occupations	40	8	7	30	8
Sales occupations	108	38	20	65	27
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	105	—	16	119	16
Private household occupations	14	—	11	16	—
Protective service occupations	44	7	7	16	6
Service occupations, except protective and household	186	36	30	117	13
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	45	33	20	39	11
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	143	59	26	138	14
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	107	39	14	34	25
Transportation and material moving occupations	157	5	15	49	12
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	120	6	30	67	10
Construction	153	25	17	107	16
Manufacturing	141	45	14	119	44
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	64	16	43	34	6
Wholesale and retail trade	272	51	30	92	20
Finance, insurance, and real estate	13	8	—	13	20
Business and repair services	73	—	—	37	—
Professional and related services	214	55	52	144	33
CLASS OF WORKER					
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 234	269	243	771	177
Private wage and salary workers	725	183	106	443	137
Government workers	446	68	124	275	33
Local government workers	88	—	26	76	7
Self-employed workers	58	18	13	53	7
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 550	274	346	848	418
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 207	202	254	722	350
50 to 52 weeks	832	136	138	467	166
40 to 49 weeks	69	—	26	134	68
27 to 39 weeks	73	10	32	20	12
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	210	12	49	55	11
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 650	783	1 047	2 075	425
With a mobility or self-care limitation	286	84	64	173	22
With a mobility limitation	226	61	59	142	22
In labor force	30	—	7	28	6
With a self-care limitation	167	67	36	95	9
With a work disability	365	68	131	238	50
In labor force	55	—	28	53	17
Prevented from working	290	68	93	177	33
No work disability	3 285	715	916	1 837	375
In labor force	1 777	313	394	926	235
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	510	151	90	208	82
With a mobility or self-care limitation	253	34	35	72	17
With a mobility limitation	245	34	35	72	12
With a self-care limitation	120	26	13	29	12
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989					
No workers	522	172	121	290	57
Mean family income (dollars)	3 896	2 579	3 316	4 432	2 688
1 worker	626	85	170	313	72
Mean family income (dollars)	8 659	7 760	12 034	8 008	10 309
2 or more workers	353	81	86	208	70
Mean family income (dollars)	22 195	18 404	22 693	17 992	27 158

Table 5. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Ponce Municipio		Juana Díaz Municipio					
	Ponce, PR MSA	Juana Díaz Municipio	Total	Ponce zona urbano	Tract 719.02	Tract 7101.98	Tract 7102	Tract 7103	Tract 7104	Tract 7105
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	66 345	12 031	54 314	46 967	188	882	1 507	1 601	830	559
Less than \$1,000	5 511	1 050	4 461	3 734	9	48	113	136	61	45
\$1,000 to \$2,499	6 225	1 160	5 065	4 184	17	99	168	139	89	45
\$2,500 to \$4,999	11 724	2 450	9 274	7 901	70	159	405	226	177	99
\$5,000 to \$7,499	9 141	1 844	7 297	6 029	37	166	254	182	140	114
\$7,500 to \$9,999	6 980	1 379	5 601	4 721	21	124	189	156	74	55
\$10,000 to \$14,999	9 097	1 654	7 443	6 486	19	142	137	202	131	85
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9 873	1 766	8 107	7 200	10	96	212	411	121	85
\$25,000 to \$49,999	6 165	648	5 517	5 220	5	42	22	125	32	31
\$50,000 or more	1 629	80	1 549	1 492	—	6	7	24	5	—
Median (dollars)	7 676	6 893	7 905	8 242	4 778	7 061	6 058	9 542	6 178	6 892
Mean (dollars)	12 197	9 577	12 777	13 367	6 446	9 436	7 841	12 050	9 810	9 505
Families	55 994	10 327	45 667	39 328	173	769	1 329	1 411	646	456
Median income (dollars)	8 729	7 719	9 053	9 576	5 423	7 610	6 517	10 654	7 771	8 036
Males 15 years and over, with income	54 828	10 388	44 440	37 713	100	785	1 391	1 320	673	380
Median income (dollars)	6 288	5 561	6 459	6 739	5 500	5 522	4 154	7 221	6 163	5 704
Percent year-round full-time workers	37.3	34.1	38.1	38.8	8.0	37.7	35.2	50.2	35.7	22.1
Median income (dollars)	10 671	8 723	11 109	11 587	8 000	6 788	6 773	10 283	9 917	9 000
Females 15 years and over, with income	53 812	9 064	44 748	39 300	152	603	1 073	1 177	707	552
Median income (dollars)	3 746	3 357	3 842	3 990	3 567	2 911	2 971	6 069	3 532	4 140
Percent year-round full-time workers	22.4	21.9	22.5	23.1	—	18.7	15.6	41.7	23.8	21.0
Median income (dollars)	9 906	8 939	10 106	10 309	—	7 563	7 971	10 288	7 648	8 950
Per capita income (dollars)	3 511	2 582	3 735	3 982	1 689	2 499	2 001	3 233	2 946	2 866
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	66 345	12 031	54 314	46 967	188	882	1 507	1 601	830	559
With earnings	40 945	7 154	33 791	29 296	89	582	805	1 106	433	244
Mean earnings (dollars)	14 842	11 354	15 581	16 323	8 443	10 889	8 917	14 752	12 166	11 890
With Social Security income	19 679	3 693	15 986	14 008	59	245	483	361	284	234
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 948	4 287	5 101	5 205	2 644	3 633	4 112	4 553	4 373	4 422
With public assistance income	23 194	5 269	17 925	14 767	114	436	785	433	373	239
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 162	2 125	2 173	2 176	2 670	1 914	2 483	2 087	2 193	2 077
With retirement income	4 547	825	3 722	3 434	—	42	89	69	65	138
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 253	4 422	5 437	5 582	—	2 432	4 284	3 939	3 086	5 096
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	13 232	10 357	13 883	14 557	6 778	10 031	8 477	12 714	11 038	10 621
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 189	10 388	13 881	14 619	5 755	10 187	8 412	13 838	8 603	10 523
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 293	10 305	13 885	14 476	8 520	9 768	8 582	10 017	14 676	10 735
Married-couple families (dollars)	15 536	11 613	16 466	17 495	9 236	10 988	9 144	13 621	13 271	13 912
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 752	11 805	16 778	17 911	6 807	10 952	9 425	14 500	10 574	13 337
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 188	11 230	15 985	16 875	14 841	11 078	8 630	11 043	17 292	14 739
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	7 745	7 072	7 873	8 058	4 349	7 053	6 974	8 527	6 687	7 578
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	6 008	5 828	6 045	6 226	4 468	7 125	4 419	8 687	3 887	7 100
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 680	8 586	9 878	10 072	4 195	7 007	10 433	8 324	10 083	8 015
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	55 994	10 327	45 667	39 328	173	769	1 329	1 411	646	456
Householder worked in 1989	30 221	5 436	24 785	21 405	78	482	595	938	311	171
With related children under 18 years	36 827	7 320	29 507	25 191	115	518	961	1 090	445	278
With related children under 5 years	15 454	3 009	12 445	10 468	43	185	447	396	172	107
Married-couple families	38 549	7 384	31 165	26 435	86	549	1 021	1 133	411	229
Householder worked in 1989	24 772	4 690	20 082	17 194	57	396	546	805	272	101
With related children under 18 years	25 579	5 273	20 306	17 037	63	411	710	889	278	148
With related children under 5 years	11 115	2 163	8 952	7 444	17	151	340	325	126	75
Female householder, no husband present	14 351	2 300	12 051	10 832	87	153	233	223	208	176
Householder worked in 1989	4 043	496	3 547	3 277	21	36	25	102	28	59
With related children under 18 years	9 496	1 616	7 880	7 094	52	79	193	162	140	97
With related children under 5 years	3 536	615	2 921	2 565	26	23	79	57	39	11
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	13 558	2 268	11 290	10 027	15	180	226	249	242	135
Nonfamily householder	10 351	1 704	8 647	7 639	15	113	178	190	184	103
65 years and over	5 144	948	4 196	3 793	11	90	94	79	99	54
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	230 180	44 706	185 474	157 898	723	3 332	5 911	6 086	2 838	1 870
Persons under 18 years	82 390	16 927	65 463	54 749	267	1 183	2 287	2 537	998	647
Related children under 18 years	81 929	16 797	65 132	54 547	267	1 183	2 260	2 513	992	647
Related children 5 to 17 years	60 394	12 493	47 901	40 000	195	932	1 605	1 949	705	493
Persons 65 years and over	22 116	3 775	18 341	16 174	31	201	556	326	355	250
Persons 75 years and over	9 478	1 743	7 735	6 871	11	119	215	149	131	120
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	34 025	7 170	26 855	22 137	144	583	1 042	762	427	279
Percent below poverty level	60.8	69.4	58.8	56.3	83.2	75.8	78.4	54.0	66.1	61.2
Householder worked in 1989	13 960	3 100	10 860	8 688	55	327	399	366	158	83
With related children under 18 years	24 661	5 442	19 219	15 774	109	419	791	596	325	192
With related children under 5 years	11 142	2 388	8 754	7 131	43	159	415	231	143	74
Married-couple families	20 944	4 886	16 058	12 672	57	417	770	587	252	114
Householder worked in 1989	10 900	2 669	8 231	6 422	34	277	358	330	144	39
With related children under 18 years	15 294	3 694	11 600	9 113	57	324	557	478	190	82
With related children under 5 years	7 257	1 613	5 644	4 465	17	125	308	174	105	42
Female householder, no husband present	10 931	1 804	9 127	8 087	87	134	197	146	159	119
Householder worked in 1989	2 220	265	1 955	1 752	21	23	17	25	14	38
With related children under 18 years	7 972	1 392	6 580	5 848	52	73	176	99	119	82
With related children under 5 years	3 193	551	2 642	2 311	26	23	79	43	31	11
Unrelated individuals	10 195	1 889	8 306	7 281	15	156	202	193	191	117
Nonfamily householder	7 562	1 361	6 201	5 398	15	97	154	140	139	85
65 years and over	4 049	803	3 246	2 888	11	90	83	61	82	36
Persons	148 620	32 900	115 720	94 304	650	2 634	4 833	3 574	1 934	1 231
Percent below poverty level	64.6	73.6	62.4	59.7	89.9	79.1	81.8	58.7	68.1	65.8
Persons under 18 years	59 518	13 343	46 175	37 179	261	999	1 959	1 545	762	484
Related children under 18 years	59 076	13 213	45 863	36 906	261	999	1 932	1 521	756	484
Related children 5 to 17 years	42 981	9 755	33 226	26 600	189	782	1 330	1 176	521	368
Persons 65 years and over	13 041	2 629	10 412	8 824	31	165	444	183	241	137
Persons 75 years and over	5 840	1 289	4 551	3 869	11	100	180	71	107	67
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	89 329	19 911	69 418	56 370	511	1 392	3 130	2 354	1 159	755
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	167 135	36 203	130 932	107 533	677	2 931	5 119	4 202	2 201	1 425
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	199 633	42 016	157 617	131 484	707	3 183	5 808	5 487	2 685	1 720

Table 5. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Juana Diaz Municipio—Con.						Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Ponce Municipio			
	Tract 7106	Tract 7107	Tract 7108	Tract 7109.01	Tract 7109.02	Tract 7110	Tract 722.01	Tract 722.02	Tract 723	Tract 724
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	945	571	1 501	1 240	725	1 482	1 216	1 723	573	1 650
Less than \$1,000	56	12	231	186	52	101	80	62	74	110
\$1,000 to \$2,499	69	44	133	158	29	170	128	55	92	149
\$2,500 to \$4,999	137	98	261	272	148	398	142	132	101	258
\$5,000 to \$7,499	124	101	198	220	148	160	165	199	100	267
\$7,500 to \$9,999	64	91	193	135	77	200	110	161	55	219
\$10,000 to \$14,999	150	119	214	136	127	192	201	263	88	233
\$15,000 to \$24,999	200	72	160	96	109	194	216	451	55	196
\$25,000 to \$49,999	131	34	93	31	35	67	167	376	4	120
\$50,000 or more	14	—	18	6	—	—	7	24	4	98
Median (dollars)	10 605	8 371	6 718	5 063	7 278	6 180	9 393	14 811	5 325	7 863
Mean (dollars)	14 039	9 765	9 490	7 058	9 463	8 385	12 721	17 064	7 302	15 947
Families	751	510	1 310	1 068	654	1 250	1 064	1 614	453	1 445
Median income (dollars)	12 813	9 118	7 532	5 730	8 100	7 669	9 821	15 523	5 864	8 615
Males 15 years and over, with income	787	631	1 189	979	873	1 280	1 004	1 629	471	1 550
Median income (dollars)	7 538	5 993	6 077	4 359	4 276	4 906	7 260	7 403	4 130	6 607
Percent year-round full-time workers	32.1	40.9	39.1	18.6	29.3	27.4	40.6	43.2	28.7	39.2
Median income (dollars)	11 016	8 122	8 862	8 318	8 250	8 388	11 557	12 551	5 722	11 432
Females 15 years and over, with income	869	372	1 028	806	607	1 118	1 121	1 622	497	1 211
Median income (dollars)	4 412	2 774	3 759	2 328	2 585	3 000	4 306	7 485	2 543	3 352
Percent year-round full-time workers	28.3	16.9	19.3	10.7	15.7	22.0	20.2	37.8	19.3	19.0
Median income (dollars)	9 882	11 131	8 691	8 460	8 333	8 588	9 030	11 780	9 250	7 283
Per capita income (dollars)	4 139	2 609	2 577	1 929	2 226	2 236	3 354	4 822	2 061	4 324
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	945	571	1 501	1 240	725	1 482	1 216	1 723	573	1 650
With earnings	658	399	795	659	517	867	789	1 323	368	1 099
Mean earnings (dollars)	14 225	9 760	12 673	8 691	9 915	9 568	14 701	18 668	7 250	19 579
With Social Security income	365	202	430	283	260	487	317	482	173	512
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 549	4 074	5 026	4 746	3 338	4 158	6 172	5 472	4 274	4 758
With public assistance income	318	250	629	589	384	719	412	304	235	570
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 870	1 736	2 184	2 030	1 620	2 325	2 385	2 379	2 380	1 951
With retirement income	129	76	75	82	25	35	89	126	39	66
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 565	4 980	3 183	3 447	4 527	3 696	6 364	4 374	3 843	3 509
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	15 977	10 459	10 086	7 619	10 205	9 229	13 028	17 512	8 005	17 193
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 527	10 845	10 329	7 446	11 018	8 978	13 414	18 736	7 239	16 001
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 390	9 928	9 625	8 036	8 948	9 596	12 420	15 702	9 188	18 812
Married-couple families (dollars)	17 480	10 896	11 235	8 988	11 294	10 173	14 975	19 446	9 550	20 550
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 203	11 334	12 271	8 802	11 700	10 362	15 814	21 590	10 183	18 165
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 521	10 109	9 367	9 415	10 128	9 845	13 490	16 358	8 162	24 711
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	7 659	10 289	6 678	5 756	7 298	7 199	7 003	12 157	5 447	7 746
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	6 317	4 429	5 024	6 183	6 115	5 913	6 012	11 363	4 507	6 086
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 403	12 800	10 551	4 446	7 995	8 877	8 315	13 435	6 705	8 937
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	751	510	1 310	1 068	654	1 250	1 064	1 614	453	1 445
Householder worked in 1989	440	308	617	514	406	576	567	1 109	215	812
With related children under 18 years	447	333	945	831	493	864	715	1 045	305	949
With related children under 5 years	136	154	394	399	189	387	272	332	121	392
Married-couple families	589	422	964	716	442	822	751	1 208	217	1 065
Householder worked in 1989	394	293	552	430	341	503	462	886	131	690
With related children under 18 years	366	298	650	537	345	578	496	768	152	732
With related children under 5 years	117	131	234	249	130	268	158	284	53	283
Female householder, no husband present	129	60	284	236	170	341	258	360	159	304
Householder worked in 1989	36	6	34	53	49	47	80	214	47	87
With related children under 18 years	75	29	241	182	132	234	185	249	108	171
With related children under 5 years	19	23	117	77	49	95	96	42	50	86
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	222	75	266	250	136	272	227	177	166	248
Nonfamily householder	194	61	191	172	71	232	152	109	120	205
65 years and over	138	38	95	91	57	102	84	85	77	93
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 139	2 155	5 631	4 532	2 885	5 604	4 696	6 126	2 069	6 179
Persons under 18 years	937	699	2 187	1 934	1 096	1 755	1 755	2 113	767	2 180
Related children under 18 years	929	699	2 183	1 905	1 090	1 747	1 747	2 106	759	2 173
Related children 5 to 17 years	715	491	1 639	1 374	858	1 537	1 318	1 704	550	1 712
Persons 65 years and over	436	214	420	285	219	482	348	461	240	562
Persons 75 years and over	197	116	161	120	134	270	157	195	103	232
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	364	372	957	868	491	881	610	563	367	962
Percent below poverty level	48.5	72.9	73.1	81.3	75.1	70.5	57.3	34.9	81.0	66.6
Householder worked in 1989	156	231	355	353	291	326	211	252	164	465
With related children under 18 years	247	258	728	709	388	680	463	357	257	691
With related children under 5 years	80	123	301	348	195	336	196	132	112	308
Married-couple families	255	314	672	571	315	562	378	360	166	660
Householder worked in 1989	132	216	316	298	240	285	158	186	99	366
With related children under 18 years	175	230	467	448	252	438	279	208	122	493
With related children under 5 years	66	107	198	198	82	222	95	119	48	208
Female householder, no husband present	98	30	235	185	150	264	207	170	139	239
Householder worked in 1989	19	6	20	24	35	23	53	60	38	71
With related children under 18 years	66	22	214	153	126	210	163	121	95	152
With related children under 5 years	14	16	98	77	43	90	91	7	46	77
Unrelated individuals	150	60	232	213	126	234	123	126	148	185
Nonfamily householder	128	46	157	135	71	194	84	75	108	147
65 years and over	112	33	81	68	57	89	57	64	71	74
Persons	1 714	1 599	4 363	3 795	2 259	4 314	2 904	2 212	1 751	4 138
Percent below poverty level	54.6	74.2	77.5	83.7	78.3	77.0	61.8	36.1	84.6	67.0
Persons under 18 years	594	561	1 794	1 648	922	1 814	1 280	806	704	1 620
Related children under 18 years	586	561	1 790	1 619	916	1 788	1 272	799	695	1 613
Related children 5 to 17 years	458	383	1 357	1 137	764	1 290	954	634	501	1 250
Persons 65 years and over	261	170	298	230	152	317	162	223	175	345
Persons 75 years and over	149	100	126	90	89	199	84	99	86	153
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	817	560	2 908	2 598	1 143	2 584	1 851	926	1 105	1 960
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 905	1 830	4 650	4 139	2 431	4 693	3 213	2 903	1 898	4 668
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 558	2 125	5 243	4 343	2 767	5 390	3 995	4 694	2 005	5 234

Table 5. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Ponce Municipio—Con.					Ponce zona urbana, Ponce Municipio				
	Tract 725	Tract 727.02	Tract 728	Tract 729	Tract 730.02	Tract 701	Tract 702.01	Tract 702.02	Tract 703	Tract 704
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 559	2 403	418	1 482	1 290	1 549	1 299	946	1 071	1 031
Less than \$1,000	81	207	122	139	124	75	107	119	142	47
\$1,000 to \$2,499	71	262	31	87	138	177	170	115	141	183
\$2,500 to \$4,999	199	415	98	145	309	261	218	166	221	345
\$5,000 to \$7,499	241	332	42	197	163	211	173	172	157	200
\$7,500 to \$9,999	164	251	38	143	197	144	156	148	156	115
\$10,000 to \$14,999	200	248	48	233	184	240	184	133	142	107
\$15,000 to \$24,999	302	250	28	300	121	244	208	58	85	18
\$25,000 to \$49,999	259	326	6	194	47	165	58	25	15	16
\$50,000 or more	42	112	5	44	7	32	25	10	12	—
Median (dollars)	10 744	7 386	4 087	10 507	6 319	8 597	7 293	5 753	5 389	4 528
Mean (dollars)	14 979	14 306	6 583	14 524	8 193	12 311	10 028	8 039	7 521	6 037
Families	1 381	2 098	338	1 401	1 118	1 346	1 159	717	758	874
Median income (dollars)	12 263	8 042	4 905	11 030	7 182	9 649	7 860	6 736	6 529	4 638
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 472	2 124	324	1 338	1 279	1 279	1 045	808	911	756
Median income (dollars)	7 322	5 770	4 178	6 739	4 799	6 240	5 660	4 378	4 619	2 817
Percent year-round full-time workers	47.3	42.5	25.0	33.0	31.7	39.7	34.5	29.6	26.3	18.7
Median income (dollars)	11 146	11 678	10 169	11 575	8 164	10 500	8 972	8 070	7 636	7 971
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 195	1 737	278	1 189	815	1 307	1 015	666	784	972
Median income (dollars)	5 393	3 307	3 029	5 075	2 815	4 276	3 588	2 483	2 518	2 626
Percent year-round full-time workers	27.3	23.7	19.8	25.4	14.0	27.5	18.8	17.4	10.5	6.6
Median income (dollars)	11 115	9 325	7 266	9 306	9 175	11 250	8 568	7 976	8 060	6 583
Per capita income (dollars)	4 046	3 703	1 921	3 675	2 005	3 733	2 668	2 434	2 511	1 603
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 559	2 403	418	1 482	1 290	1 549	1 299	946	1 071	1 031
With earnings	1 184	1 525	176	1 100	733	926	857	539	539	448
Mean earnings (dollars)	16 369	18 033	9 357	16 451	10 429	15 374	11 730	9 917	8 257	6 456
With Social Security income	382	572	125	317	243	514	282	291	374	274
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 127	5 159	3 066	5 542	4 732	5 173	4 162	3 813	4 138	3 447
With public assistance income	434	941	216	462	626	413	537	479	609	801
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 546	2 077	1 920	2 224	2 458	2 046	2 296	1 869	2 165	2 640
With retirement income	67	118	5	69	22	135	51	41	80	24
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 206	6 497	20 000	5 159	5 512	5 858	4 377	2 461	4 931	1 218
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	15 852	15 497	7 674	15 048	8 891	13 343	10 738	9 283	8 803	6 419
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 613	16 511	5 707	18 023	9 146	13 569	11 071	10 009	7 147	5 566
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 464	13 473	10 082	11 300	8 238	13 128	10 140	8 490	11 046	8 019
Married-couple families (dollars)	16 663	17 453	8 400	17 002	9 914	16 311	11 838	11 000	9 774	7 785
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 808	19 232	5 893	20 743	10 280	16 723	12 543	12 750	8 906	7 082
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 614	13 892	13 636	11 884	8 883	15 900	10 069	8 114	11 271	9 648
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	10 354	8 218	6 717	7 741	3 167	7 682	6 588	7 572	7 479	5 436
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 339	5 370	6 362	6 071	3 150	6 506	6 649	4 362	3 998	4 113
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 285	13 211	6 793	9 193	3 196	8 730	6 496	9 477	11 237	7 531
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	1 381	2 098	338	1 401	1 118	1 346	1 159	717	758	874
Householder worked in 1989	968	1 249	121	882	584	671	644	331	347	261
With related children under 18 years	941	1 508	202	891	845	769	822	461	527	634
With related children under 5 years	501	645	125	350	404	300	356	202	272	340
Married-couple families	1 211	1 597	244	1 042	889	893	765	416	447	361
Householder worked in 1989	865	1 071	113	761	506	509	495	255	253	174
With related children under 18 years	820	1 129	165	662	677	502	565	281	315	279
With related children under 5 years	458	468	110	264	332	213	247	109	174	164
Female householder, no husband present	135	369	79	286	135	348	305	239	235	447
Householder worked in 1989	73	79	8	68	25	116	105	54	52	61
With related children under 18 years	86	269	30	183	107	210	211	148	176	310
With related children under 5 years	35	133	8	67	48	75	69	81	85	156
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	227	394	96	195	242	251	169	258	389	243
Nonfamily householder	178	305	80	81	172	203	140	229	313	157
65 years and over	71	120	39	30	40	94	75	93	191	63
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 828	9 260	1 448	5 543	4 864	5 106	4 813	3 117	3 381	3 892
Persons under 18 years	2 234	3 821	538	1 882	2 116	1 639	1 862	1 060	1 300	1 787
Related children under 18 years	2 234	3 805	530	1 873	2 093	1 639	1 839	1 060	1 284	1 758
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 527	2 927	350	1 454	1 408	1 246	1 341	715	912	1 187
Persons 65 years and over	302	660	151	425	238	627	291	342	485	281
Persons 75 years and over	76	254	80	193	77	254	102	155	210	128
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	690	1 327	279	765	895	729	790	556	615	795
Percent below poverty level	50.0	63.3	82.5	54.6	80.1	54.2	68.2	77.5	81.1	91.0
Householder worked in 1989	386	615	69	411	406	253	350	225	257	225
With related children under 18 years	489	1 020	181	501	722	465	587	381	473	614
With related children under 5 years	286	480	110	235	356	186	284	165	246	325
Married-couple families	566	954	200	503	690	365	503	308	348	304
Householder worked in 1989	318	523	69	327	337	156	272	172	182	145
With related children under 18 years	398	702	152	309	554	245	392	216	280	263
With related children under 5 years	259	307	103	161	284	119	196	72	155	153
Female householder, no husband present	96	272	64	234	135	275	239	192	198	425
Householder worked in 1989	45	24	—	56	25	62	55	31	33	54
With related children under 18 years	63	233	22	171	107	174	176	133	157	306
With related children under 5 years	19	129	—	67	48	61	69	81	78	152
Unrelated individuals	142	300	96	172	218	194	142	202	310	202
Nonfamily householder	107	222	80	58	159	159	120	179	264	116
65 years and over	64	106	39	26	40	78	68	84	173	53
Persons	3 111	6 138	1 249	3 460	4 014	2 915	3 411	2 483	2 860	3 615
Percent below poverty level	53.4	66.3	86.3	62.4	82.5	57.1	70.9	79.7	84.6	92.9
Persons under 18 years	1 230	2 769	493	1 299	1 837	1 121	1 434	903	1 206	1 749
Related children under 18 years	1 230	2 753	485	1 290	1 814	1 121	1 411	903	1 197	1 720
Related children 5 to 17 years	802	2 097	326	996	1 210	862	1 005	597	855	1 168
Persons 65 years and over	173	453	131	219	186	365	179	249	355	221
Persons 75 years and over	42	197	80	114	49	171	84	108	143	103
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	1 719	4 048	834	2 109	2 222	1 678	2 019	1 427	1 752	2 642
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	3 651	6 660	1 354	3 744	4 272	3 252	3 820	2 683	3 044	3 728
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	4 705	7 637	1 415	4 528	4 662	4 389	4 522	2 972	3 230	3 810

Table 5. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponce zona urbana, Ponce Municipio—Can.									
	Tract 705.01	Tract 705.12	Tract 705.22	Tract 706.01	Tract 706.02	Tract 707	Tract 708	Tract 709	Tract 710	Tract 711
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	2 734	2 055	1 423	151	529	431	1 033	1 448	999	374
Less than \$1,000	101	108	108	31	47	44	130	127	133	26
\$1,000 to \$2,499	194	133	74	20	64	46	125	167	147	40
\$2,500 to \$4,999	406	291	156	—	157	125	268	393	207	61
\$5,000 to \$7,499	272	227	186	36	51	49	212	290	207	72
\$7,500 to \$9,999	229	221	100	8	23	57	108	209	98	45
\$10,000 to \$14,999	321	327	200	6	66	49	85	144	144	55
\$15,000 to \$24,999	351	499	197	18	62	51	87	90	43	32
\$25,000 to \$49,999	502	229	307	32	59	6	18	21	27	36
\$50,000 or more	358	20	95	—	—	4	—	7	—	5
Median (dollars)	11 974	10 563	12 279	7 021	4 939	5 019	4 906	5 316	5 145	7 179
Mean (dollars)	23 767	13 164	20 067	13 702	9 791	7 664	6 648	6 919	6 560	11 182
Families	2 319	1 945	1 166	87	297	312	763	1 111	696	257
Median income (dollars)	14 821	10 274	14 447	14 792	9 074	5 722	5 225	5 797	6 371	9 672
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 221	1 673	1 145	77	347	292	805	1 136	702	297
Median income (dollars)	10 861	7 439	10 560	7 462	5 024	6 194	4 337	4 336	4 413	5 712
Percent year-round full-time workers	53.7	48.7	46.6	26.0	36.6	24.3	28.8	18.2	23.6	19.9
Median income (dollars)	18 114	10 615	20 160	22 361	8 375	9 338	7 060	9 175	7 446	13 641
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 198	1 801	1 124	141	451	340	870	1 169	714	347
Median income (dollars)	5 992	4 757	6 262	6 572	3 332	3 120	2 441	2 482	3 011	3 356
Percent year-round full-time workers	30.3	34.3	24.7	32.6	25.9	12.9	13.3	5.9	13.3	17.0
Median income (dollars)	11 006	10 070	10 798	7 437	10 938	6 875	7 500	7 813	7 398	11 016
Per capita income (dollars)	7 554	3 297	6 643	5 785	4 599	2 763	2 099	2 203	2 586	4 034
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	2 734	2 055	1 423	151	529	431	1 033	1 448	999	374
With earnings	1 927	1 555	940	74	275	182	509	662	472	187
Mean earnings (dollars)	26 754	14 758	23 449	15 117	13 836	10 377	7 834	8 492	7 945	10 824
With Social Security income	932	354	466	49	183	183	408	548	414	211
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 483	5 563	7 140	8 501	3 824	5 063	4 338	3 964	4 190	5 202
With public assistance income	571	567	336	15	163	153	376	741	398	104
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 994	2 414	2 192	1 685	1 277	1 794	1 770	2 237	1 779	2 028
With retirement income	271	99	113	33	22	5	74	80	43	31
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 795	3 275	7 773	9 143	10 366	4 491	3 141	3 619	2 947	5 770
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	25 585	13 018	22 931	18 631	12 403	8 040	7 225	7 850	7 695	14 531
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 559	13 222	22 609	22 577	13 337	7 617	4 660	7 358	8 344	11 180
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 612	12 556	23 344	17 128	8 338	9 865	8 515	7 226	17 376	12 771
Married-couple families (dollars)	30 882	15 821	24 611	23 230	13 771	9 532	6 949	8 611	8 650	12 771
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 652	16 580	25 889	22 577	17 698	8 987	5 589	8 701	10 191	12 487
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 972	13 921	22 981	23 736	11 883	9 957	8 821	8 481	7 295	13 129
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	10 998	8 638	12 210	11 817	10 355	5 336	7 254	6 856	6 206	17 804
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 251	7 001	8 701	—	5 705	5 061	3 573	5 246	4 702	8 080
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 005	12 391	16 559	11 817	13 242	5 550	10 215	8 870	7 173	24 895
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	2 319	1 945	1 166	87	297	312	763	1 111	696	257
Householder worked in 1989	1 484	1 218	776	32	150	120	244	387	258	109
With related children under 18 years	1 317	1 460	734	38	104	152	472	767	359	146
With related children under 5 years	591	623	258	17	47	75	179	334	101	56
Married-couple families	1 644	1 223	908	55	194	192	392	661	387	149
Householder worked in 1989	1 221	910	641	32	132	95	163	321	196	80
With related children under 18 years	942	940	559	32	63	88	247	440	187	89
With related children under 5 years	486	410	216	17	42	51	97	189	51	27
Female householder, no husband present	576	606	215	26	94	103	314	360	253	83
Householder worked in 1989	229	249	92	—	18	25	63	41	35	23
With related children under 18 years	339	464	148	6	41	55	201	276	154	45
With related children under 5 years	76	195	31	—	5	24	78	117	44	29
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	493	251	359	108	248	159	308	392	341	127
Nonfamily householder	415	110	257	64	232	119	270	337	303	117
65 years and over	274	23	183	44	102	67	125	184	144	87
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	8 624	8 174	4 401	351	1 114	1 182	3 188	4 600	2 606	1 060
Persons under 18 years	2 612	3 432	1 317	44	160	329	1 077	1 664	712	260
Related children under 18 years	2 612	3 419	1 313	44	160	329	1 077	1 655	712	260
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 861	2 590	985	30	108	223	788	1 159	541	157
Persons 65 years and over	1 143	334	602	104	274	231	418	610	495	236
Persons 75 years and over	484	110	235	75	106	91	201	271	209	154
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	942	1 068	456	38	157	219	603	904	505	130
Percent below poverty level	40.6	54.9	39.1	43.7	52.9	70.2	79.0	81.4	72.6	50.6
Householder worked in 1989	400	483	378	5	55	71	193	284	158	43
With related children under 18 years	656	861	575	17	59	123	428	675	287	97
With related children under 5 years	343	392	204	17	29	60	168	291	88	38
Married-couple families	482	517	321	17	103	117	322	518	272	74
Householder worked in 1989	265	295	204	5	55	46	132	226	126	32
With related children under 18 years	369	431	255	17	35	59	228	378	141	58
With related children under 5 years	262	202	167	17	29	36	92	151	38	22
Female householder, no husband present	405	466	124	15	45	93	247	309	199	44
Householder worked in 1989	125	151	30	—	25	57	35	15	5	5
With related children under 18 years	270	390	112	—	24	55	176	251	134	27
With related children under 5 years	64	181	26	—	—	24	72	112	44	16
Unrelated individuals	347	142	213	65	185	111	225	325	278	92
Nonfamily householder	283	22	162	37	169	94	197	270	246	87
65 years and over	201	15	118	15	102	32	97	157	132	57
Persons	3 797	4 681	1 926	167	614	877	2 584	3 893	2 000	633
Percent below poverty level	44.0	57.3	43.8	47.6	55.1	74.2	81.1	84.6	76.7	59.7
Persons under 18 years	1 432	2 208	765	24	104	298	1 014	1 504	599	193
Related children under 18 years	1 432	2 195	761	24	104	298	1 014	1 495	599	193
Related children 5 to 17 years	979	1 643	506	10	67	205	738	1 066	444	115
Persons 65 years and over	464	179	222	35	162	147	269	479	349	106
Persons 75 years and over	214	50	75	29	47	75	111	219	161	62
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	1 929	2 965	1 173	89	379	582	1 772	2 381	1 105	356
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	4 348	5 622	2 232	232	771	999	2 789	4 127	2 325	724
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	5 628	7 307	2 951	232	890	1 092	3 080	4 452	2 534	901

Table 5. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponce zona urbana, Ponce Municipio—Con.									
	Tract 712	Tract 713	Tract 714.01	Tract 714.02	Tract 715	Tract 716.01	Tract 716.02	Tract 717	Tract 718	Tract 719
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	667	1 665	864	1 380	1 717	733	1 693	936	1 149	1 856
Less than \$1,000	62	296	31	122	82	82	152	78	109	306
\$1,000 to \$2,499	88	287	41	73	157	50	238	28	180	233
\$2,500 to \$4,999	51	508	85	137	243	97	554	128	257	425
\$5,000 to \$7,499	120	252	66	95	235	90	293	114	149	229
\$7,500 to \$9,999	51	135	103	96	179	77	152	71	146	142
\$10,000 to \$14,999	66	124	133	223	265	85	174	83	169	220
\$15,000 to \$24,999	138	46	207	428	244	98	97	241	80	196
\$25,000 to \$49,999	54	12	176	189	229	94	26	136	52	101
\$50,000 or more	37	5	22	17	83	60	7	57	7	4
Median (dollars)	8 771	3 533	13 773	13 444	9 121	8 971	4 531	12 227	5 712	4 774
Mean (dollars)	13 605	4 907	16 911	14 589	16 845	17 073	6 334	17 122	7 821	7 837
Families	455	1 330	744	1 235	1 243	640	1 471	585	832	1 560
Median income (dollars)	10 509	3 735	15 723	15 067	11 273	10 238	4 787	18 242	7 185	5 342
Males 15 years and over, with income	433	964	791	1 122	1 272	627	1 127	699	716	1 153
Median income (dollars)	6 809	3 631	7 911	8 305	7 654	7 696	3 938	11 149	5 322	5 074
Percent year-round full-time workers	27.3	23.2	33.0	48.5	38.8	39.7	21.1	35.5	28.9	35.7
Median income (dollars)	16 500	8 009	14 826	12 546	13 271	15 552	6 962	14 650	8 446	10 833
Females 15 years and over, with income	531	1 374	811	1 178	1 566	510	1 590	835	965	1 549
Median income (dollars)	6 382	2 573	5 944	5 283	4 520	3 281	2 557	5 415	2 859	2 729
Percent year-round full-time workers	24.3	7.0	24.4	30.4	24.3	25.1	5.8	18.1	16.2	22.9
Median income (dollars)	10 568	10 526	12 292	10 485	10 404	9 691	8 681	13 393	8 750	8 706
Per capita income (dollars)	5 379	1 535	5 436	4 319	6 150	5 201	1 743	6 973	3 050	2 291
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	667	1 665	864	1 380	1 717	733	1 693	936	1 149	1 856
With earnings	462	576	550	973	993	440	767	514	502	945
Mean earnings (dollars)	12 780	6 164	18 784	16 356	22 206	21 766	7 105	21 897	10 154	11 446
With Social Security income	202	538	379	417	726	246	435	416	468	373
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 769	3 999	7 251	6 246	5 439	5 540	3 981	6 599	4 490	3 922
With public assistance income	173	943	102	218	327	161	1 056	62	426	844
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 713	2 048	1 887	1 539	2 409	1 505	2 664	1 324	1 759	1 666
With retirement income	53	65	113	172	226	35	99	201	96	78
Mean retirement income (dollars)	4 161	2 167	8 164	4 816	5 458	9 364	2 714	5 491	5 653	4 394
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	15 850	5 313	17 990	15 563	17 705	18 830	6 820	20 954	9 206	8 428
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 750	5 088	18 900	15 417	18 423	24 056	6 146	19 929	9 106	8 988
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 920	5 586	17 554	15 717	17 202	12 601	7 948	21 502	9 286	7 322
Married-couple families (dollars)	16 974	7 062	21 051	16 917	21 271	20 864	8 064	22 908	11 544	11 865
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 640	6 571	22 306	16 671	21 035	26 444	8 011	25 032	12 091	12 466
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 567	7 936	20 310	17 213	21 467	13 643	8 146	21 776	11 036	10 456
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 665	3 628	10 993	11 893	6 773	6 866	5 386	11 484	5 709	3 972
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 558	3 518	6 215	10 129	6 857	5 675	4 296	6 411	3 986	3 874
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 206	3 763	12 607	13 206	6 743	7 881	7 605	14 843	7 349	4 128
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	455	1 330	744	1 235	1 243	640	1 471	585	832	1 560
Householder worked in 1989	249	355	380	693	629	361	482	268	299	704
With related children under 18 years	233	856	297	725	573	373	1 077	226	441	1 156
With related children under 5 years	103	350	77	298	283	153	538	119	235	627
Married-couple families	249	553	512	925	862	546	753	420	488	870
Householder worked in 1989	176	234	318	582	508	313	349	230	225	517
With related children under 18 years	122	390	218	556	408	327	499	161	266	653
With related children under 5 years	68	180	64	239	226	133	287	78	148	409
Female householder, no husband present	178	660	202	286	305	87	659	128	281	639
Householder worked in 1989	68	91	55	105	80	41	103	14	49	171
With related children under 18 years	91	437	79	163	117	46	549	51	164	468
With related children under 5 years	22	165	13	59	37	20	235	27	87	189
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	259	451	150	174	622	107	274	476	369	423
Nonfamily householder	212	335	120	145	474	93	222	351	317	296
65 years and over	56	148	81	42	204	52	100	192	203	151
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 672	5 480	2 687	4 677	4 755	2 440	6 181	2 232	3 097	6 352
Persons under 18 years	479	1 955	596	1 440	1 097	770	2 560	397	891	2 555
Related children under 18 years	444	1 955	591	1 440	1 092	770	2 541	392	891	2 531
Related children 5 to 17 years	316	1 339	499	1 097	809	587	1 767	268	612	1 714
Persons 65 years and over	307	626	436	442	833	272	498	632	616	449
Persons 75 years and over	133	310	178	155	346	131	169	252	363	198
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	211	1 210	231	459	578	332	1 275	160	588	1 108
Percent below poverty level	46.4	91.0	31.0	37.2	46.5	51.9	86.7	27.4	70.7	71.0
Householder worked in 1989	107	284	90	157	215	125	368	41	186	340
With related children under 18 years	120	797	119	305	295	172	990	94	375	843
With related children under 5 years	65	338	23	128	140	61	517	64	197	432
Married-couple families	103	487	133	302	313	265	624	83	317	495
Householder worked in 1989	54	196	64	133	141	104	266	27	138	211
With related children under 18 years	87	348	72	222	182	132	433	44	208	381
With related children under 5 years	39	168	18	94	88	41	266	30	110	224
Female householder, no husband present	93	639	82	142	234	67	611	64	239	572
Householder worked in 1989	20	75	19	24	58	21	85	14	37	117
With related children under 18 years	51	426	47	83	88	40	528	43	156	431
With related children under 5 years	18	165	5	34	32	20	235	27	87	183
Unrelated individuals	164	410	61	114	372	81	246	284	272	340
Nonfamily householder	129	296	48	85	267	67	197	182	234	235
65 years and over	31	132	36	20	135	41	87	109	141	131
Persons	799	5 027	884	1 735	2 322	1 297	5 463	762	2 319	4 713
Percent below poverty level	47.8	91.7	32.9	37.1	48.8	53.2	88.4	34.1	74.9	74.2
Persons under 18 years	263	1 868	247	617	594	393	2 396	160	813	1 987
Related children under 18 years	228	1 868	242	617	589	393	2 377	160	813	1 970
Related children 5 to 17 years	141	1 268	223	499	451	303	1 629	93	582	1 395
Persons 65 years and over	113	535	113	125	441	171	373	195	360	313
Persons 75 years and over	67	247	60	40	211	92	134	91	212	131
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	474	3 799	517	1 033	1 107	697	3 850	442	1 241	3 533
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 000	5 220	1 244	2 369	2 860	1 428	5 694	982	2 548	5 213
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 337	5 412	1 873	3 825	3 497	1 849	6 072	1 302	2 834	5 919

Table 5. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponce zona urbana, Ponce Municipio—Con.									
	Tract 720	Tract 721.01	Tract 721.02	Tract 721.99	Tract 722.01 (pt.)	Tract 722.02 (pt.)	Tract 723 (pt.)	Tract 724 (pt.)	Tract 725 (pt.)	Tract 727.01
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 023	909	1 701	—	1 202	1 723	—	187	578	954
Less than \$1,000	95	174	35	—	80	62	—	5	10	38
\$1,000 to \$2,499	30	113	53	—	121	55	—	5	9	43
\$2,500 to \$4,999	81	183	126	—	142	132	—	—	27	136
\$5,000 to \$7,499	100	180	123	—	165	199	—	6	18	81
\$7,500 to \$9,999	91	77	177	—	110	161	—	7	37	74
\$10,000 to \$14,999	192	99	328	—	201	263	—	6	78	180
\$15,000 to \$24,999	181	68	505	—	209	451	—	8	158	222
\$25,000 to \$49,999	194	11	243	—	167	376	—	58	199	131
\$50,000 or more	59	4	111	—	7	24	—	92	42	49
Median (dollars)	12 747	4 612	15 130	—	9 393	14 811	—	49 503	21 670	11 672
Mean (dollars)	19 055	6 135	18 119	—	12 767	17 064	—	68 554	23 740	17 233
Families	848	656	1 565	—	1 050	1 614	—	174	520	868
Median income (dollars)	15 117	5 297	15 637	—	9 821	15 523	—	52 395	23 432	11 997
Males 15 years and over, with income	828	560	1 637	9	997	1 629	—	251	553	1 017
Median income (dollars)	8 544	5 508	9 212	6 938	7 224	7 403	—	34 209	15 668	6 872
Percent year-round full-time workers	34.7	30.2	50.2	11.1	40.9	43.2	—	57.4	64.9	40.0
Median income (dollars)	13 487	8 368	12 463	36 275	11 557	12 551	—	44 471	16 678	11 026
Females 15 years and over, with income	917	672	1 531	—	1 114	1 622	—	174	445	941
Median income (dollars)	6 993	2 914	7 335	—	4 344	7 485	—	7 357	8 587	5 873
Percent year-round full-time workers	27.3	9.4	40.6	—	20.4	37.8	—	20.7	43.4	24.7
Median income (dollars)	12 169	8 250	10 354	—	9 030	11 780	—	18 571	12 349	10 393
Per capita income (dollars)	6 467	2 084	4 780	11 164	3 349	4 822	—	16 027	6 219	4 550
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 023	909	1 701	—	1 202	1 723	—	187	578	954
With earnings	694	447	1 404	—	775	1 323	—	176	506	656
Mean earnings (dollars)	19 932	7 889	18 652	—	14 820	18 668	—	67 037	24 161	19 673
With Social Security income	390	314	331	—	317	482	—	51	102	384
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 376	4 673	5 381	—	6 172	5 472	—	5 139	7 214	5 382
With public assistance income	146	278	238	—	405	304	—	2	70	180
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 949	1 859	2 012	—	2 403	2 379	—	256	2 992	2 914
With retirement income	8	143	130	—	89	126	—	12	22	112
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 157	495	12 801	—	6 364	4 374	—	8 400	11 809	6 937
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	22 017	6 827	18 033	—	13 085	17 512	—	71 550	25 356	17 531
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 270	7 310	17 855	—	13 414	18 736	—	64 043	24 889	16 300
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 883	6 370	18 365	—	12 546	15 702	—	81 460	26 756	18 391
Married-couple families (dollars)	25 854	8 164	20 436	—	15 093	19 446	—	75 258	26 491	18 494
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 784	8 382	20 497	—	15 814	21 590	—	70 090	25 952	17 062
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 895	7 839	20 295	—	13 745	16 358	—	81 460	28 229	19 772
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	11 498	4 627	11 462	—	7 003	12 157	—	3 573	16 480	12 468
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 538	4 720	7 919	—	6 012	11 363	—	3 573	14 893	9 181
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 945	4 570	15 649	—	8 315	13 435	—	—	18 150	13 485
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	848	656	1 565	—	1 050	1 614	—	174	520	868
Householder worked in 1989	507	275	1 159	—	553	1 109	—	149	451	468
With related children under 18 years	393	385	1 147	—	715	1 045	—	99	397	445
With related children under 5 years	185	154	367	—	272	332	—	26	193	122
Married-couple families	618	388	1 145	—	737	1 208	—	165	469	630
Householder worked in 1989	390	210	919	—	448	886	—	145	413	364
With related children under 18 years	272	258	874	—	496	768	—	90	365	316
With related children under 5 years	158	109	313	—	158	284	—	21	177	95
Female householder, no husband present	214	215	384	—	258	360	—	9	39	199
Householder worked in 1989	108	42	226	—	80	214	—	4	31	79
With related children under 18 years	121	116	251	—	185	249	—	9	20	97
With related children under 5 years	27	45	54	—	96	42	—	5	16	9
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	239	287	167	1	227	177	—	24	79	118
Nonfamily householder	175	253	136	—	152	109	—	13	58	86
65 years and over	106	113	30	—	84	85	—	6	21	29
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 066	2 732	6 521	1	4 667	6 126	—	817	2 232	3 327
Persons under 18 years	622	917	2 390	—	1 755	2 113	—	218	926	853
Related children under 18 years	605	897	2 390	—	1 747	2 106	—	218	926	853
Related children 5 to 17 years	428	621	1 876	—	1 318	1 704	—	176	662	638
Persons 65 years and over	523	410	324	—	348	461	—	45	87	432
Persons 75 years and over	219	182	109	—	157	195	—	14	27	157
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	266	529	589	—	603	563	—	19	78	385
Percent below poverty level	31.4	80.6	37.6	—	57.4	34.9	—	10.9	15.0	44.4
Householder worked in 1989	115	204	332	—	204	252	—	14	69	115
With related children under 18 years	184	328	489	—	463	357	—	14	68	221
With related children under 5 years	98	141	161	—	196	132	—	8	34	58
Married-couple families	157	299	363	—	371	360	—	10	59	283
Householder worked in 1989	73	148	241	—	151	186	—	10	59	89
With related children under 18 years	106	212	297	—	279	208	—	5	59	157
With related children under 5 years	76	102	120	—	95	119	—	3	34	52
Female householder, no husband present	109	185	204	—	207	170	—	9	14	89
Householder worked in 1989	42	37	91	—	53	60	—	4	10	20
With related children under 18 years	78	105	175	—	163	121	—	9	4	58
With related children under 5 years	22	39	41	—	91	7	—	5	—	—
Unrelated individuals	195	231	62	1	123	126	—	11	52	62
Nonfamily householder	131	203	36	—	84	75	—	—	38	52
65 years and over	75	100	14	—	57	64	—	—	21	17
Persons	1 155	2 214	2 607	1	2 890	2 212	—	85	395	1 523
Percent below poverty level	37.7	81.0	40.0	100.0	61.9	36.1	—	10.4	17.7	45.8
Persons under 18 years	304	795	1 157	—	1 280	806	—	31	160	475
Related children under 18 years	287	775	1 157	—	1 272	799	—	31	160	475
Related children 5 to 17 years	192	536	941	—	954	634	—	22	107	358
Persons 65 years and over	156	299	92	—	162	223	—	—	21	246
Persons 75 years and over	59	125	30	—	84	99	—	—	7	84
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	596	1 435	994	1	1 837	926	—	54	163	633
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 440	2 374	3 452	1	3 199	2 903	—	91	709	1 986
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 040	2 663	4 965	1	3 966	4 694	—	104	1 308	2 546

Table 5. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponce zona urbana, Ponce Municipio—Con.								
	Tract 727.02 (pt.)	Tract 728 (pt.)	Tract 729 (pt.)	Tract 730.02 (pt.)	Tract 730.03	Tract 730.04	Tract 730.05	Tract 730.06	Tract 730.07
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	678	—	1 091	1 050	759	1 343	1 063	1 329	1 644
Less than \$1,000	49	—	64	88	16	30	88	123	112
\$1,000 to \$2,499	13	—	80	106	51	39	44	160	91
\$2,500 to \$4,999	121	—	67	290	156	200	83	249	148
\$5,000 to \$7,499	39	—	114	133	141	138	91	215	135
\$7,500 to \$9,999	61	—	106	172	78	168	87	171	175
\$10,000 to \$14,999	29	—	197	161	102	236	155	225	289
\$15,000 to \$24,999	39	—	248	76	126	315	251	124	401
\$25,000 to \$49,999	233	—	188	24	89	197	250	39	234
\$50,000 or more	94	—	27	—	—	20	14	23	59
Median (dollars)	22 210	—	12 185	5 932	7 919	11 699	14 312	6 583	11 993
Mean (dollars)	26 531	—	15 684	7 287	11 653	14 615	17 170	8 828	16 125
Families	597	—	1 024	919	689	1 237	992	1 146	1 527
Median income (dollars)	25 687	—	12 917	6 796	8 236	12 570	15 417	7 279	12 227
Males 15 years and over, with income	562	—	979	873	594	1 297	944	1 214	1 371
Median income (dollars)	20 855	—	8 121	4 772	6 630	7 627	8 887	4 376	9 740
Percent year-round full-time workers	56.0	—	36.9	31.8	44.3	41.2	55.3	19.4	67.4
Median income (dollars)	31 637	—	12 207	7 862	9 973	11 473	12 407	8 805	11 449
Females 15 years and over, with income	457	—	899	683	722	1 124	904	1 044	1 243
Median income (dollars)	6 844	—	5 612	2 665	3 684	4 879	6 696	2 808	6 139
Percent year-round full-time workers	36.8	—	27.1	10.7	24.4	24.0	38.6	7.0	41.1
Median income (dollars)	12 097	—	9 250	9 250	9 125	10 805	11 098	7 563	8 440
Per capita income (dollars)	7 097	—	4 120	1 826	3 237	3 880	4 555	2 363	4 485
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	678	—	1 091	1 050	759	1 343	1 063	1 329	1 644
With earnings	489	—	844	578	582	1 083	821	780	1 324
Mean earnings (dollars)	31 205	—	17 119	8 748	12 137	15 289	19 432	10 290	17 752
With Social Security income	134	—	243	208	86	321	333	378	251
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 610	—	6 020	4 780	6 077	5 236	4 480	3 876	4 786
With public assistance income	152	—	302	567	283	254	145	617	249
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 323	—	2 272	2 507	2 584	2 172	1 861	2 586	2 300
With retirement income	60	—	55	22	51	99	44	129	92
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 422	—	5 883	5 512	3 886	5 022	2 190	3 375	6 148
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	28 851	—	16 292	7 773	12 049	15 338	18 141	9 445	16 513
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 237	—	18 474	8 399	11 026	16 154	19 309	10 162	17 032
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 227	—	13 103	5 659	14 604	14 002	16 109	8 500	15 123
Married-couple families (dollars)	30 585	—	17 859	8 722	14 246	16 498	20 812	10 813	18 965
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 183	—	21 494	9 455	14 001	16 986	22 253	11 914	19 741
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 632	—	12 648	5 796	14 816	15 570	17 930	9 250	16 672
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	14 943	—	10 011	3 265	8 291	9 034	9 729	5 910	9 450
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 830	—	6 555	3 195	5 771	9 078	7 854	5 286	7 678
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 170	—	14 495	3 395	14 144	9 003	11 988	6 642	13 371
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	597	—	1 024	919	689	1 237	992	1 146	1 527
Householder worked in 1989	427	—	675	466	432	899	685	562	1 136
With related children under 18 years	428	—	678	746	533	836	702	772	1 151
With related children under 5 years	133	—	236	344	187	296	190	292	605
Married-couple families	505	—	769	709	450	1 035	756	816	1 170
Householder worked in 1989	384	—	565	325	325	815	553	498	962
With related children under 18 years	354	—	493	584	331	726	541	554	886
With related children under 5 years	126	—	174	278	113	276	138	199	500
Female householder, no husband present	72	—	193	124	206	194	216	263	257
Householder worked in 1989	28	—	57	25	87	76	124	30	126
With related children under 18 years	63	—	139	101	169	102	153	178	192
With related children under 5 years	7	—	43	42	68	12	52	63	65
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	97	—	153	201	117	147	83	284	225
Nonfamily householder	81	—	67	131	70	106	71	183	117
65 years and over	36	—	25	34	23	41	41	102	39
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 558	—	3 979	4 208	2 770	5 115	3 943	4 846	5 808
Persons under 18 years	981	—	1 358	1 967	1 165	1 904	1 393	1 752	2 440
Related children under 18 years	981	—	1 349	1 944	1 165	1 904	1 393	1 746	2 425
Related children 5 to 17 years	764	—	1 078	1 337	913	1 499	1 168	1 331	1 636
Persons 65 years and over	150	—	335	156	109	327	270	425	188
Persons 75 years and over	54	—	154	52	26	76	141	190	98
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	212	—	491	801	413	582	407	839	701
Percent below poverty level	35.5	—	47.9	87.2	59.9	47.0	41.0	73.2	45.9
Householder worked in 1989	104	—	273	369	220	351	179	314	413
With related children under 18 years	170	—	348	668	359	406	280	605	603
With related children under 5 years	71	—	153	308	154	138	86	245	347
Married-couple families	164	—	322	607	228	458	277	555	466
Householder worked in 1989	95	—	200	300	138	319	132	273	328
With related children under 18 years	131	—	200	506	182	340	185	395	408
With related children under 5 years	64	—	103	242	80	133	51	152	250
Female householder, no husband present	34	—	141	124	152	124	122	226	158
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	45	25	62	32	47	16	60
With related children under 18 years	34	—	127	101	144	66	87	170	128
With related children under 5 years	7	—	43	42	68	5	35	63	57
Unrelated individuals	69	—	130	190	88	123	68	243	130
Nonfamily householder	53	—	44	131	46	89	56	160	55
65 years and over	36	—	21	34	7	33	33	92	39
Persons	1 018	—	2 232	3 676	1 728	2 511	1 687	3 782	2 811
Percent below poverty level	39.8	—	56.1	87.4	62.4	49.1	42.8	78.0	48.4
Persons under 18 years	406	—	870	1 763	823	990	628	1 425	1 374
Related children under 18 years	406	—	861	1 740	823	990	628	1 419	1 359
Related children 5 to 17 years	274	—	680	1 198	609	790	522	1 063	876
Persons 65 years and over	79	—	156	128	28	161	129	342	82
Persons 75 years and over	43	—	84	33	—	37	66	135	46
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	794	—	1 203	1 980	1 177	978	852	2 376	1 429
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 129	—	2 462	3 865	1 934	3 008	2 112	4 205	3 409
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 377	—	3 130	4 151	2 450	4 114	2 914	4 605	4 546

Table 5. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ponce Municipio					
	Tract 722.01 (pt.)	Tract 722.02 (pt.)	Tract 723 (pt.)	Tract 724 (pt.)	Tract 725 (pt.)	Tract 726
INCOME IN 1989						
Households	14	—	573	1 463	981	664
Less than \$1,000	—	—	74	105	71	22
\$1,000 to \$2,499	7	—	92	144	62	170
\$2,500 to \$4,999	—	—	101	258	172	199
\$5,000 to \$7,499	—	—	100	261	223	65
\$7,500 to \$9,999	—	—	55	212	127	75
\$10,000 to \$14,999	7	—	88	227	122	71
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	—	55	188	144	43
\$25,000 to \$49,999	—	—	4	62	60	19
\$50,000 or more	—	—	4	6	—	—
Median (dollars)	8 750	—	5 325	7 147	7 122	4 422
Mean (dollars)	8 810	—	7 302	9 223	9 817	6 677
Families	14	—	453	1 271	861	514
Median income (dollars)	8 750	—	5 864	7 908	7 339	4 979
Males 15 years and over, with income	7	—	471	1 299	919	587
Median income (dollars)	16 250	—	4 130	5 857	5 673	3 875
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	—	28.7	35.7	36.7	31.5
Median income (dollars)	—	—	5 722	9 964	8 047	8 839
Females 15 years and over, with income	7	—	497	1 037	750	468
Median income (dollars)	2 250	—	2 543	3 150	3 167	2 058
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	—	19.3	18.7	17.7	7.3
Median income (dollars)	—	—	9 250	7 217	7 867	6 750
Per capita income (dollars)	4 253	—	2 061	2 564	2 697	1 777
INCOME TYPE IN 1989						
Households	14	—	573	1 463	981	664
With earnings	14	—	368	923	678	351
Mean earnings (dollars)	8 150	—	7 250	10 529	10 554	7 763
With Social Security income	—	—	173	461	280	175
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	—	4 274	4 715	4 366	3 597
With public assistance income	7	—	235	568	364	424
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 320	—	2 380	1 957	2 460	2 227
With retirement income	—	—	39	54	45	12
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	—	3 843	2 422	3 467	7 878
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE						
Families (dollars)	8 810	—	8 005	9 752	10 112	7 823
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	7 239	9 513	10 183	8 788
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 810	—	9 188	10 078	10 013	5 629
Married-couple families (dollars)	8 810	—	9 550	10 520	10 452	8 767
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	10 183	10 204	10 851	9 943
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 810	—	8 162	11 113	9 935	5 476
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	—	5 447	7 874	7 865	4 499
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	4 507	6 278	6 154	3 215
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	6 705	8 937	10 718	6 123
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989						
All Income Levels In 1989						
Families	14	—	453	1 271	861	514
Householder worked in 1989	14	—	215	663	517	274
With related children under 18 years	—	—	305	850	544	405
With related children under 5 years	—	—	121	366	308	198
Married-couple families	14	—	217	900	742	395
Householder worked in 1989	14	—	131	545	452	251
With related children under 18 years	—	—	152	642	455	315
With related children under 5 years	—	—	53	262	281	162
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	159	295	96	77
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	47	83	42	6
With related children under 18 years	—	—	108	162	66	60
With related children under 5 years	—	—	50	81	19	23
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	—	166	224	148	168
Nonfamily householder	—	—	120	192	120	150
65 years and over	—	—	77	87	50	24
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	29	—	2 069	5 362	3 596	2 484
Persons under 18 years	—	—	767	1 962	1 308	1 056
Related children under 18 years	—	—	759	1 955	1 308	1 056
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	550	1 536	865	764
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	240	517	215	154
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	103	218	49	82
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level						
Families	7	—	367	943	612	422
Percent below poverty level	50.0	—	81.0	74.2	71.1	82.1
Householder worked in 1989	7	—	164	451	317	206
With related children under 18 years	—	—	257	677	421	338
With related children under 5 years	—	—	112	300	252	154
Married-couple families	7	—	166	650	507	320
Householder worked in 1989	7	—	99	356	259	188
With related children under 18 years	—	—	122	488	339	253
With related children under 5 years	—	—	48	205	225	118
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	139	230	82	71
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	38	67	35	6
With related children under 18 years	—	—	95	143	59	60
With related children under 5 years	—	—	46	72	19	23
Unrelated individuals	—	—	148	174	90	156
Nonfamily householder	—	—	108	147	69	138
65 years and over	—	—	71	74	43	24
Persons	14	—	1 751	4 053	2 716	2 080
Percent below poverty level	48.3	—	84.6	75.6	75.5	83.7
Persons under 18 years	—	—	704	1 589	1 070	905
Related children under 18 years	—	—	696	1 582	1 070	905
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	501	1 228	695	672
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	175	345	152	143
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	86	153	35	77
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	14	—	1 105	1 906	1 556	1 461
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	14	—	1 898	4 577	2 942	2 298
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	29	—	2 005	5 130	3 397	2 458

Table 5. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ponce Municipio—Con.				
	Tract 727.02 (pt.)	Tract 728 (pt.)	Tract 729 (pt.)	Tract 730.01	Tract 730.02 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989					
Households	1 725	418	391	878	240
Less than \$1,000	158	122	75	64	36
\$1,000 to \$2,499	249	31	7	87	32
\$2,500 to \$4,999	294	98	78	154	19
\$5,000 to \$7,499	293	42	83	171	30
\$7,500 to \$9,999	190	38	37	121	25
\$10,000 to \$14,999	219	48	36	123	23
\$15,000 to \$24,999	211	28	52	134	45
\$25,000 to \$49,999	93	6	6	24	23
\$50,000 or more	18	5	17	—	7
Median (dollars)	6 404	4 087	6 205	6 922	8 000
Mean (dollars)	9 501	6 583	11 286	8 941	12 155
Families	1 501	338	377	811	199
Median income (dollars)	6 812	4 905	6 395	7 348	9 882
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 562	324	359	799	400
Median income (dollars)	4 895	4 178	4 591	5 196	5 036
Percent year-round full-time workers	37.6	25.0	22.3	37.3	31.3
Median income (dollars)	8 756	10 169	8 800	7 978	8 934
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 280	278	290	709	132
Median income (dollars)	2 822	3 029	3 827	3 586	3 452
Percent year-round full-time workers	19.1	19.8	20.0	23.8	31.1
Median income (dollars)	8 106	7 266	9 750	7 982	9 050
Per capita income (dollars)	2 423	1 921	2 623	2 175	2 535
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	1 725	418	391	878	240
With earnings	1 036	176	256	538	155
Mean earnings (dollars)	11 816	9 357	14 250	10 776	16 698
With Social Security income	438	125	74	217	35
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 715	3 066	3 972	4 445	4 447
With public assistance income	789	216	160	336	59
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 030	1 920	2 135	2 466	1 986
With retirement income	58	5	14	61	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	4 505	20 000	2 314	2 361	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	10 186	7 674	11 667	9 290	14 053
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 290	5 707	16 436	8 589	14 718
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 966	10 082	7 623	11 104	13 445
Married-couple families (dollars)	11 380	8 400	14 589	9 974	14 610
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 380	5 893	18 460	9 227	15 539
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 233	13 636	9 937	11 930	13 702
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	6 587	6 717	3 032	4 608	2 062
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	3 199	6 362	3 874	3 762	2 544
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 348	6 793	2 739	7 554	1 484
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels In 1989					
Families	1 501	338	377	811	199
Householder worked in 1989	822	121	207	429	118
With related children under 18 years	1 080	202	213	618	99
With related children under 5 years	512	125	114	173	60
Married-couple families	1 092	244	273	673	180
Householder worked in 1989	687	113	196	381	118
With related children under 18 years	775	165	169	503	93
With related children under 5 years	342	110	90	154	54
Female householder, no husband present	297	79	93	112	11
Householder worked in 1989	51	8	11	22	—
With related children under 18 years	206	30	44	104	6
With related children under 5 years	126	8	24	19	6
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	297	96	42	81	41
Nonfamily householder	224	80	14	67	41
65 years and over	84	39	5	31	6
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	6 702	1 448	1 564	3 666	656
Persons under 18 years	2 840	538	524	1 570	149
Related children under 18 years	2 824	530	524	1 570	149
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 163	350	376	1 226	71
Persons 65 years and over	510	151	90	208	82
Persons 75 years and over	200	80	39	68	25
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families	1 115	279	274	605	94
Percent below poverty level	74.3	82.5	72.7	74.6	47.2
Householder worked in 1989	511	69	138	272	37
With related children under 18 years	850	181	153	514	54
With related children under 5 years	409	110	82	156	48
Married-couple families	790	200	181	482	83
Householder worked in 1989	428	69	127	239	37
With related children under 18 years	571	152	109	405	48
With related children under 5 years	243	103	58	137	42
Female householder, no husband present	238	64	93	112	11
Householder worked in 1989	24	—	11	22	—
With related children under 18 years	199	22	44	104	6
With related children under 5 years	122	—	24	19	6
Unrelated individuals	231	96	42	60	28
Nonfamily householder	169	80	14	50	28
65 years and over	70	39	5	26	6
Persons	5 120	1 249	1 228	2 867	338
Percent below poverty level	76.4	86.3	78.5	78.2	51.5
Persons under 18 years	2 363	493	429	1 369	74
Related children under 18 years	2 347	485	429	1 369	74
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 823	326	316	1 053	12
Persons 65 years and over	374	131	63	147	58
Persons 75 years and over	154	80	30	51	16
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	3 254	834	906	1 770	242
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	5 531	1 354	1 282	3 096	407
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	6 260	1 415	1 398	3 530	511

Table 6. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponce Municipio		Juono Diaz Municipio							
	Ponce, PR MSA	Juana Diaz Municipio	Total	Ponce zona urbana	Tract 719.02	Tract 7101.98	Tract 7102	Tract 7103	Tract 7104	Tract 7105
All housing units.....	73 708	13 496	60 212	51 742	226	1 009	1 695	1 912	866	637
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	2 467	565	1 902	1 517	15	44	119	125	26	12
1985 to 1988.....	6 380	1 602	4 778	3 694	5	76	232	261	52	11
1980 to 1984.....	7 949	1 927	6 022	4 312	55	161	229	367	143	7
1970 to 1979.....	23 784	3 923	19 861	17 570	135	296	356	776	160	149
1960 to 1969.....	16 282	2 501	13 781	12 418	10	185	281	188	227	154
1950 to 1959.....	9 004	1 621	7 383	6 488	—	128	260	50	162	107
1940 to 1949.....	3 688	559	3 129	2 732	—	72	41	67	75	46
1939 or earlier.....	4 154	798	3 356	3 011	6	47	177	78	21	151
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	1 098	151	947	721	—	5	41	35	—	14
1 bedroom.....	7 061	1 005	6 056	5 206	22	37	93	120	116	45
2 bedrooms.....	16 750	3 639	13 111	10 642	65	323	478	434	126	182
3 bedrooms.....	36 357	6 518	29 839	26 075	122	440	792	1 113	434	306
4 bedrooms.....	9 684	1 714	7 970	7 117	13	198	210	159	150	72
5 or more bedrooms.....	2 758	469	2 289	1 981	4	6	81	51	40	18
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION										
Concrete walls with concrete slab roof.....	43 443	6 373	37 070	33 866	66	608	707	1 299	647	338
Concrete walls with wood frame roof.....	9 171	2 501	6 670	5 109	47	198	560	152	37	38
Wood frame walls with concrete foundation.....	8 337	1 600	6 737	5 420	12	23	193	204	63	110
Wood frame walls with wood stilt foundation.....	8 601	2 320	6 281	4 246	92	153	186	214	68	120
Mixed concrete and wood walls.....	2 766	529	2 237	2 013	9	27	40	28	43	31
Other type of construction.....	1 390	173	1 217	1 088	—	—	9	15	8	—
CONDITION OF HOUSING UNIT										
Adequate original construction.....	69 208	12 575	56 633	49 010	220	918	1 558	1 851	816	562
Sound.....	62 503	11 366	51 137	44 431	184	826	1 435	1 803	763	463
Deteriorating.....	6 641	1 199	5 442	4 525	36	92	116	48	53	99
Dilapidated.....	64	10	54	54	—	—	7	—	—	—
Inadequate original construction.....	4 500	921	3 579	2 732	6	91	137	61	50	75
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	70 246	12 874	57 372	49 514	210	977	1 550	1 800	836	624
1 complete bathroom.....	52 072	10 191	41 881	35 113	188	776	1 015	1 428	685	489
2 or more complete bathrooms.....	13 705	1 069	12 636	11 953	4	47	76	134	109	96
Air conditioning.....	10 198	681	9 517	9 337	—	9	57	176	51	62
Central system.....	794	105	689	683	—	—	24	40	6	6
Source of water, public system.....	69 871	12 809	57 062	50 322	188	895	1 605	1 889	842	630
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	50 788	4 466	46 322	45 175	—	342	179	1 114	508	576
Occupied housing units.....	66 201	12 010	54 191	46 983	199	895	1 492	1 655	788	580
COOKING FUEL										
Electricity.....	31 671	3 177	28 494	26 966	20	124	284	682	332	348
Gas.....	33 806	8 678	25 128	19 609	179	760	1 185	954	452	213
Other fuel.....	724	155	569	408	—	11	23	19	4	19
TYPE OF WATER HEATER										
Electric—tank type.....	19 026	1 579	17 447	16 565	14	65	130	385	281	91
Shower.....	5 829	851	4 978	4 173	5	25	77	74	31	69
Solar.....	3 495	672	2 823	2 517	9	49	59	181	25	27
Other or none.....	37 851	8 908	28 943	23 728	171	756	1 226	1 015	451	393
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
Name.....	24 408	4 673	19 735	17 009	107	352	759	456	356	281
1.....	27 144	5 222	21 922	18 760	74	378	517	805	303	240
2.....	11 595	1 678	9 917	8 866	6	151	173	342	80	51
3 or more.....	3 054	437	2 617	2 348	12	14	43	52	49	8
Vehicles per household.....	.9	.8	.9	.9	.6	.8	.7	1.0	.8	.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	46 579	9 630	36 949	31 227	158	758	1 297	1 349	471	374
1989 to March 1990.....	3 467	792	2 675	2 252	—	33	150	132	35	19
1985 to 1988.....	7 689	1 653	6 036	4 979	17	108	238	285	75	19
1980 to 1984.....	7 360	1 419	5 941	4 600	21	155	157	336	39	17
1970 to 1979.....	14 641	2 592	12 049	10 670	104	224	243	374	143	60
1969 or earlier.....	13 422	3 174	10 248	8 726	16	238	209	222	179	259
Renter-occupied housing units.....	19 622	2 380	17 242	15 756	41	137	195	306	317	206
1989 to March 1990.....	6 238	774	5 464	4 866	13	40	88	91	83	60
1985 to 1988.....	7 067	919	6 148	5 688	6	62	82	124	102	69
1980 to 1984.....	3 156	374	2 782	2 547	17	16	5	30	81	29
1970 to 1979.....	1 978	197	1 781	1 669	5	13	11	38	25	39
1969 or earlier.....	1 183	116	1 067	986	—	6	9	23	26	9
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	27 037	6 381	20 656	16 661	86	489	945	912	389	269
Householder 65 years and over.....	14 654	2 542	12 112	10 656	35	138	325	195	210	225
Owner-occupied housing units.....	11 970	2 280	9 690	8 350	28	138	305	175	149	193
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	999	380	619	409	7	55	98	18	8	12
No telephone in unit.....	5 141	1 340	3 801	3 012	12	80	226	83	83	92
No vehicle available.....	8 247	1 607	6 640	5 764	26	89	240	119	114	130
Complete plumbing facilities.....	61 763	10 429	51 334	45 157	168	697	1 173	1 504	714	550
1.00 or less persons per room.....	53 961	8 697	45 264	40 290	138	601	966	1 272	652	481
1.01 or more persons per room.....	7 802	1 732	6 070	4 867	30	96	207	232	62	69
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	4 438	1 581	2 857	1 826	31	198	319	151	74	30
1.00 or less persons per room.....	3 182	1 062	2 120	1 407	20	126	226	113	52	30
1.01 or more persons per room.....	1 256	519	737	419	11	72	93	38	22	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	13 970	10 203	14 952	15 875	7 727	9 992	7 632	12 910	14 479	10 461
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	7 885	7 491	7 939	8 026	3 492	6 982	8 829	7 567	6 729	8 264
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	41 788	8 541	33 247	27 869	164	691	1 193	960	521	371
Owner-occupied housing units.....	26 274	6 676	19 598	15 445	123	589	1 049	714	269	210
Renter-occupied housing units.....	15 514	1 865	13 649	12 424	41	102	144	246	252	161

Table 6. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Juona Diaz Municipio—Con.						Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Ponce Municipio			
	Tract 7106	Tract 7107	Tract 7108	Tract 7109.01	Tract 7109.02	Tract 7110	Tract 722.01	Tract 722.02	Tract 723	Tract 724
All housing units.....	1 033	704	1 588	1 329	799	1 698	1 326	1 884	630	1 810
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	5	7	120	45	16	31	27	46	13	52
1985 to 1988	32	103	369	202	67	192	106	48	35	215
1980 to 1984	30	104	178	232	47	374	143	102	26	363
1970 to 1979	300	149	424	493	406	279	408	1 068	91	626
1960 to 1969	337	133	266	159	173	388	566	474	151	197
1950 to 1959	223	92	164	135	66	234	53	108	132	265
1940 to 1949	26	31	36	33	11	121	7	27	125	23
1939 or earlier	80	85	31	30	13	79	16	11	57	69
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	6	4	6	23	—	17	15	7	37	50
1 bedroom	108	60	90	164	11	139	54	32	62	114
2 bedrooms	178	275	427	426	191	534	253	113	146	428
3 bedrooms	549	278	858	530	411	685	794	1 320	276	810
4 bedrooms	94	75	184	163	143	253	103	348	83	355
5 or more bedrooms	98	12	23	23	43	70	107	64	26	53
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION										
Concrete walls with concrete slab roof	566	181	548	450	231	732	909	1 559	70	747
Concrete walls with wood frame roof	142	222	335	381	130	259	85	63	151	279
Wood frame walls with concrete foundation	107	124	244	147	103	270	68	143	108	245
Wood frame walls with wood stilt foundation	200	173	281	266	241	326	127	70	241	511
Mixed concrete and wood walls	12	—	66	85	94	94	125	41	54	11
Other type of construction	6	4	114	—	—	17	12	8	6	17
CONDITION OF HOUSING UNIT										
Adequate original construction	958	643	1 494	1 205	767	1 583	1 290	1 849	493	1 667
Sound	840	506	1 311	1 070	742	1 423	1 189	1 795	467	1 327
Deteriorating	118	137	183	132	25	160	101	54	26	340
Dilapidated	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate original construction	75	61	94	124	32	115	36	35	137	143
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 019	679	1 541	1 285	784	1 569	1 290	1 845	538	1 715
1 complete bathroom	745	587	1 304	1 031	650	1 293	880	521	563	1 365
2 or more complete bathrooms	230	38	134	56	81	64	339	558	3	258
Air conditioning	151	8	30	21	44	72	167	422	—	242
Control system	15	—	—	—	—	14	—	14	—	27
Source of water, public system	1 030	616	1 561	1 287	765	1 501	1 285	1 879	565	1 730
Sewage disposal, public sewer	715	110	394	65	50	413	1 081	1 622	27	207
Occupied housing units	961	580	1 461	1 175	725	1 499	1 258	1 762	566	1 679
COOKING FUEL										
Electricity	504	42	398	121	181	141	783	1 096	77	494
Gas	451	538	1 053	1 046	544	1 303	468	666	442	1 168
Other fuel	6	—	10	8	—	55	7	—	47	17
TYPE OF WATER HEATER										
Electric—tank type	217	40	192	50	50	64	329	846	11	266
Shower	111	158	144	56	65	36	90	147	11	147
Solar	118	32	54	48	12	58	65	123	—	111
Other or none	515	350	1 071	1 021	598	1 341	774	646	544	1 155
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	359	160	488	505	198	652	411	297	352	500
1	435	315	647	504	341	663	530	766	159	775
2	102	84	253	134	166	136	241	570	49	265
3 or more	65	21	73	32	20	48	76	129	6	139
Vehicles per household .....	.9	1.0	.9	.8	1.0	.7	1.0	1.3	.5	1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	775	432	1 258	933	602	1 223	815	1 469	435	1 420
1989 to March 1990	51	22	138	81	44	87	41	101	18	79
1985 to 1988	52	82	316	159	76	226	65	153	47	283
1980 to 1984	71	53	109	170	79	212	167	285	36	350
1970 to 1979	256	93	368	318	253	156	293	631	60	383
1969 or earlier	345	182	327	205	150	542	249	299	274	325
Renter-occupied housing units	186	148	203	242	123	276	443	293	131	259
1989 to March 1990	32	38	110	138	41	40	122	87	49	91
1985 to 1988	78	16	66	69	51	194	142	120	22	61
1980 to 1984	71	56	15	19	8	27	53	63	23	32
1970 to 1979	—	14	12	12	23	5	83	9	21	38
1969 or earlier	5	24	—	4	—	10	43	14	16	37
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	450	439	632	660	360	750	468	285	466	632
Householder 65 years and over	313	145	309	217	137	293	204	283	168	407
Owner-occupied housing units	245	140	305	195	131	276	166	221	156	372
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	13	27	61	7	74	—	—	36	22
No telephone in unit	157	118	119	131	91	148	46	56	149	119
No vehicle available	188	73	169	160	94	205	96	150	125	224
Complete plumbing facilities	942	535	1 348	934	684	1 180	1 201	1 714	458	1 520
1.00 or less persons per room	831	393	1 025	739	574	1 025	1 041	1 638	382	1 213
1.01 or more persons per room	111	142	323	195	110	155	160	76	76	307
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	19	45	113	241	41	319	57	48	108	159
1.00 or less persons per room	11	31	60	175	7	211	35	32	75	134
1.01 or more persons per room	8	14	53	66	34	108	22	16	33	25
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	15 181	10 109	9 481	6 985	10 108	8 794	15 932	17 931	7 512	18 924
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	6 985	6 304	8 562	7 718	9 783	6 575	7 225	12 057	5 786	6 505
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	534	451	1 079	936	551	1 090	721	650	465	1 123
Owner-occupied housing units	383	309	920	766	470	874	346	472	355	896
Renter-occupied housing units	151	142	159	170	81	216	375	178	110	227

Table 6. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Ponce Municipia—Con.					Ponce zona urbana, Ponce Municipio				
	Troct 725	Troct 727.02	Troct 728	Troct 729	Troct 730.02	Troct 701	Troct 702.01	Troct 702.02	Troct 703	Troct 704
All housing units	1 622	2 537	544	1 732	1 779	1 712	1 392	1 033	1 345	1 070
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	51	136	48	27	28	45	14	34	212	13
1985 to 1988	381	485	84	77	338	18	16	73	141	73
1980 to 1984	323	521	69	184	470	126	37	68	159	4
1970 to 1979	624	724	109	893	752	645	926	240	186	133
1960 to 1969	109	453	77	408	107	426	366	303	220	88
1950 to 1959	88	89	125	90	51	168	27	141	125	610
1940 to 1949	28	70	7	29	19	86	—	65	72	100
1939 or earlier	18	59	25	24	14	198	6	109	230	49
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	38	31	29	16	74	32	—	10	41	7
1 bedroom	110	202	105	149	285	112	53	107	324	169
2 bedrooms	329	771	187	455	475	450	212	367	424	414
3 bedrooms	923	980	158	732	817	732	995	420	421	392
4 bedrooms	151	407	31	301	55	360	99	91	91	47
5 or more bedrooms	71	146	34	79	73	26	33	38	44	41
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION										
Concrete walls with concrete slab roof	830	1 382	118	1 071	498	971	1 194	139	70	1 046
Concrete walls with wood frame roof	192	556	44	217	315	412	14	220	324	13
Wood frame walls with concrete foundation	213	303	97	190	364	232	56	325	396	5
Wood frame walls with wood still foundation	321	236	273	221	507	79	103	251	276	—
Mixed concrete and wood walls	30	60	—	20	78	18	—	81	120	6
Other type of construction	36	—	12	13	17	—	4	17	159	—
CONDITION OF HOUSING UNIT										
Adequate original construction	1 436	2 480	488	1 573	1 553	1 622	1 337	928	1 164	1 041
Sound	1 306	2 320	472	1 422	1 391	1 377	1 184	727	1 051	896
Deteriorating	130	160	16	151	162	245	153	192	113	145
Dilapidated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Inadequate original construction	186	57	56	159	226	90	55	105	181	29
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 575	2 429	470	1 665	1 605	1 667	1 387	904	1 208	1 040
1 complete bathroom	1 059	1 845	451	901	1 328	1 099	1 052	811	1 134	1 001
2 or more complete bathrooms	373	585	24	638	130	492	95	79	35	42
Air conditioning	225	407	—	213	10	369	93	34	43	13
Central system	5	10	—	6	—	22	14	6	10	13
Source of water, public system	1 462	1 957	404	1 509	1 700	1 696	1 392	947	1 233	1 070
Sewage disposal, public sewer	760	1 141	104	646	230	1 571	1 268	755	877	1 070
Occupied housing units	1 484	2 253	415	1 502	1 373	1 547	1 298	906	1 107	1 046
COOKING FUEL										
Electricity	559	1 055	74	536	174	821	514	213	256	769
Gas	925	1 174	288	954	1 194	723	774	648	803	277
Other fuel	—	24	53	12	5	3	10	45	48	—
TYPE OF WATER HEATER										
Electric—tank type	550	446	48	500	32	505	148	92	133	89
Shower	66	237	55	202	164	187	146	50	106	141
Solar	153	182	30	137	29	112	40	13	—	8
Other or none	715	1 388	282	663	1 148	743	964	751	868	808
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	361	711	201	384	475	532	416	530	735	821
1	582	923	138	560	596	642	599	304	344	190
2	432	480	41	430	267	271	237	57	22	35
3 or more	109	139	35	128	35	102	46	15	6	—
Vehicles per household	1.2	1.0	.8	1.2	.9	1.0	.9	.5	.4	.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 228	1 798	283	1 231	1 185	1 077	877	721	755	119
1989 to March 1990	90	136	31	34	86	56	68	70	149	—
1985 to 1988	391	555	84	139	270	99	72	79	73	6
1980 to 1984	163	415	16	230	336	145	124	128	120	12
1970 to 1979	408	403	68	623	416	367	415	157	109	10
1969 or earlier	176	289	84	205	77	410	198	287	304	91
Renter-occupied housing units	256	455	132	271	188	470	421	185	352	927
1989 to March 1990	86	159	35	85	129	202	205	49	131	159
1985 to 1988	110	176	32	137	46	149	146	78	130	370
1980 to 1984	24	102	33	14	13	70	44	38	23	128
1970 to 1979	24	10	18	35	—	37	19	9	19	173
1969 or earlier	12	8	14	—	—	12	7	11	49	97
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	405	1 131	407	655	906	378	572	582	698	616
Householder 65 years and over	207	370	118	230	150	367	159	237	382	221
Owner-occupied housing units	196	354	89	211	150	358	153	230	283	75
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	42	33	35	24	18	21	10	18	29	—
No telephone in unit	68	189	118	96	54	73	95	124	218	83
No vehicle available	97	225	84	90	89	199	92	146	322	167
Complete plumbing facilities	1 362	2 101	343	1 248	1 156	1 493	1 280	797	1 033	1 046
1.00 or less persons per room	1 149	1 789	260	1 074	890	1 319	1 071	671	850	812
1.01 or more persons per room	213	312	83	174	266	174	209	126	183	234
Locking complete plumbing facilities	122	152	72	254	217	54	18	109	74	—
1.00 or less persons per room	95	102	61	158	159	54	10	92	48	—
1.01 or more persons per room	27	50	11	96	58	—	8	17	26	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	16 274	16 421	7 938	14 274	9 008	13 439	10 953	9 147	7 686	10 408
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	11 838	7 405	5 428	11 504	5 626	8 576	7 583	6 562	6 714	5 500
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	740	1 440	351	864	1 124	910	906	694	916	921
Owner-occupied housing units	575	1 073	238	665	950	583	578	542	607	62
Renter-occupied housing units	165	367	113	199	174	327	328	152	309	859

Table 6. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponce zona urbana, Ponce Municipio—Con.									
	Tract 705.01	Tract 705.12	Tract 705.22	Tract 706.01	Tract 706.02	Tract 707	Tract 708	Tract 709	Tract 710	Tract 711
All housing units	2 915	2 162	1 436	199	590	475	1 145	1 705	1 159	484
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	50	—	6	—	28	36	—	46	5	8
1985 to 1988	116	201	50	—	31	48	47	121	132	6
1980 to 1984	352	52	57	—	33	31	145	172	110	38
1970 to 1979	618	1 588	598	75	198	42	188	252	274	70
1960 to 1969	1 411	286	484	20	55	38	194	341	85	56
1950 to 1959	273	23	188	16	59	57	191	454	144	79
1940 to 1949	90	7	53	9	7	96	222	169	165	77
1939 or earlier	5	5	—	79	179	127	158	150	244	150
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	15	—	84	28	14	—	6	14	4	—
1 bedroom	224	70	107	41	195	54	146	184	208	34
2 bedrooms	481	376	200	4	135	169	436	697	454	158
3 bedrooms	1 356	1 505	761	94	144	197	438	680	347	190
4 bedrooms	605	182	202	15	70	50	89	107	115	38
5 or more bedrooms	234	29	82	17	32	5	30	23	31	64
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION										
Concrete walls with concrete slab roof	2 494	1 971	1 332	86	354	111	293	193	130	151
Concrete walls with wood frame roof	79	100	—	24	75	78	473	395	304	12
Wood frame walls with concrete foundation	88	66	28	15	104	98	255	491	187	252
Wood frame walls with wood split foundation	165	13	—	16	44	94	105	461	233	40
Mixed concrete and wood walls	89	7	57	58	13	94	19	149	25	29
Other type of construction	—	5	19	—	—	—	—	16	280	—
CONDITION OF HOUSING UNIT										
Adequate original construction	2 827	2 061	1 436	187	539	420	1 067	1 417	1 020	467
Sound	2 736	1 925	1 406	160	508	358	908	1 003	767	396
Deteriorating	91	136	30	27	31	62	159	386	253	71
Dilapidated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—
Inadequate original construction	88	101	—	12	51	55	78	288	139	17
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	2 830	2 156	1 421	158	581	444	1 113	1 535	1 107	454
1 complete bathroom	1 274	1 792	847	140	519	442	1 058	1 458	1 074	396
2 or more complete bathrooms	1 485	224	452	36	71	33	52	84	49	68
Air conditioning	1 348	290	556	8	97	36	—	12	64	92
Central system	108	24	33	—	—	7	—	3	28	8
Source of water, public system	2 876	2 156	1 436	192	581	463	1 145	1 686	1 159	484
Sewage disposal, public sewer	2 758	2 054	1 427	199	565	463	1 090	1 588	1 146	484
Occupied housing units	2 686	2 094	1 376	180	491	421	1 037	1 466	979	390
COOKING FUEL										
Electricity	2 158	1 463	1 240	121	384	146	280	275	246	284
Gas	511	631	136	43	107	253	740	1 129	722	106
Other fuel	17	—	—	16	—	22	17	62	11	—
TYPE OF WATER HEATER										
Electric—tank type	1 641	1 013	865	55	315	89	95	119	181	115
Shower	111	131	53	32	42	33	114	191	135	63
Solar	243	67	101	38	5	—	5	6	8	27
Other or none	691	883	357	55	129	299	823	1 150	655	185
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	661	694	348	50	209	271	677	862	657	227
1	1 025	850	627	122	215	133	310	502	274	103
2	705	432	267	8	61	12	40	96	40	60
3 or more	295	118	134	—	6	5	10	6	8	—
Vehicles per household	1.3	1.0	1.2	.8	.7	.4	.4	.5	.4	.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 964	1 407	826	47	219	261	577	1 012	585	218
1989 to March 1990	126	62	17	—	7	30	22	78	57	12
1985 to 1988	309	263	193	—	41	65	118	146	82	32
1980 to 1984	237	232	105	23	45	29	75	130	70	28
1970 to 1979	480	814	309	—	48	28	136	228	95	44
1969 or earlier	812	36	202	24	78	109	226	430	281	102
Renter-occupied housing units	722	687	550	133	272	160	460	454	394	172
1989 to March 1990	218	223	166	79	104	72	184	223	105	45
1985 to 1988	241	231	184	9	136	51	133	122	153	73
1980 to 1984	212	89	177	10	27	—	58	74	44	22
1970 to 1979	44	144	23	9	—	4	29	19	45	6
1969 or earlier	7	—	—	26	5	33	56	16	47	26
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	532	729	387	79	176	181	567	790	457	112
Householder 65 years and over	709	180	422	65	176	150	321	421	369	169
Owner-occupied housing units	580	119	291	29	100	115	251	389	289	115
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	11	—	—	12	—	—	22	14	—	21
No telephone in unit	101	61	106	16	81	41	134	194	127	29
No vehicle available	279	101	182	21	116	102	223	313	249	129
Complete plumbing facilities	2 630	2 085	1 369	152	491	421	996	1 397	950	369
1.00 or less persons per room	2 495	1 766	1 309	152	478	400	887	1 185	843	351
1.01 or more persons per room	135	319	60	—	13	21	109	212	107	18
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	56	9	7	28	—	—	41	69	29	21
1.00 or less persons per room	22	9	7	28	—	—	34	56	29	21
1.01 or more persons per room	34	—	—	—	—	—	7	13	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	28 163	15 496	27 255	28 558	15 192	7 164	7 225	6 748	6 317	13 784
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	12 062	7 065	8 787	8 690	6 630	7 976	5 169	6 276	6 504	7 505
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	1 197	1 145	645	80	297	317	829	1 209	738	232
Owner-occupied housing units	675	592	224	6	87	187	437	811	443	109
Renter-occupied housing units	522	553	421	74	210	130	392	398	295	123

Table 6. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponce zona urbana, Ponce Municipio—Con.									
	Tract 712	Tract 713	Tract 714.01	Tract 714.02	Tract 715	Tract 716.01	Tract 716.02	Tract 717	Tract 718	Tract 719
All housing units	826	1 738	917	1 502	1 852	763	1 793	1 098	1 286	1 992
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	37	—	—	182	10	11	36	29	103	—
1985 to 1988	93	30	—	134	103	30	37	22	31	61
1980 to 1984	86	31	32	96	248	55	86	79	115	436
1970 to 1979	94	39	85	456	217	361	768	110	132	401
1960 to 1969	62	589	546	555	479	159	635	300	169	354
1950 to 1959	168	426	189	63	586	127	152	473	250	425
1940 to 1949	92	242	42	7	135	20	48	15	279	242
1939 or earlier	194	381	23	9	74	—	31	70	207	73
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	6	—	—	16	—	37	95	11	51
1 bedroom	221	339	35	91	367	36	217	230	189	326
2 bedrooms	166	490	71	123	255	114	471	274	383	505
3 bedrooms	265	683	519	747	901	405	798	252	433	998
4 bedrooms	130	159	239	470	249	185	210	129	206	112
5 or more bedrooms	44	61	53	71	64	23	60	118	64	—
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION										
Concrete walls with concrete slab roof	456	1 207	864	1 304	1 723	468	1 304	959	375	1 364
Concrete walls with wood frame roof	165	89	5	71	7	59	100	54	179	175
Wood frame walls with concrete foundation	112	199	14	52	44	123	103	29	235	106
Wood frame walls with wood stilt foundation	22	104	10	48	—	73	244	—	285	58
Mixed concrete and wood walls	71	120	24	27	78	40	42	44	88	44
Other type of construction	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	12	124	245
CONDITION OF HOUSING UNIT										
Adequate original construction	795	1 646	917	1 477	1 834	741	1 687	1 089	1 204	1 911
Sound	732	1 485	868	1 373	1 796	672	1 528	1 045	1 099	1 801
Deteriorating	63	155	49	104	38	69	159	44	225	110
Dilapidated	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate original construction	31	92	—	25	18	22	106	9	82	81
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	754	1 718	900	1 466	1 852	742	1 694	1 098	1 257	1 921
1 complete bathroom	637	1 575	502	699	1 365	465	1 545	718	1 074	1 645
2 or more complete bathrooms	166	109	395	780	442	270	50	339	101	34
Air conditioning	243	25	334	412	681	216	46	528	82	131
Central system	—	6	17	5	56	—	—	41	8	15
Source of water, public system	808	1 738	917	1 502	1 852	619	1 685	1 083	1 286	1 965
Sewage disposal, public sewer	826	1 713	917	1 401	1 852	692	1 627	1 098	1 267	1 857
Occupied housing units	656	1 690	867	1 368	1 707	714	1 687	978	1 119	1 865
COOKING FUEL										
Electricity	512	871	679	976	1 390	331	776	852	489	1 469
Gas	144	812	188	385	312	383	868	110	625	384
Other fuel	—	7	—	7	5	—	43	16	5	12
TYPE OF WATER HEATER										
Electric—tank type	360	104	506	664	1 074	292	135	664	250	712
Shower	29	308	63	120	138	19	146	107	143	94
Solar	113	20	99	85	129	49	23	79	—	5
Other or none	154	1 258	199	499	366	354	1 383	128	726	1 054
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	242	1 135	153	237	416	247	1 032	274	633	962
1	285	431	385	629	855	242	528	488	437	701
2	95	119	206	439	366	170	127	198	28	181
3 or more	34	5	123	63	70	55	—	18	21	21
Vehicles per household	.9	.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	.5	1.0	.5	.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	276	446	707	1 085	1 056	599	828	527	609	627
1989 to March 1990	19	17	27	244	40	31	13	43	—	40
1985 to 1988	36	89	110	112	134	160	79	45	42	96
1980 to 1984	17	24	55	102	137	177	104	16	73	255
1970 to 1979	62	71	236	365	223	120	392	95	82	110
1969 or earlier	142	245	279	262	522	111	240	328	412	126
Renter-occupied housing units	380	1 244	160	283	651	115	859	451	510	1 238
1989 to March 1990	151	224	58	75	204	64	205	132	162	273
1985 to 1988	157	371	38	155	265	33	271	214	145	424
1980 to 1984	59	247	37	22	157	11	152	74	94	252
1970 to 1979	5	222	27	19	11	7	150	26	51	214
1969 or earlier	8	180	—	12	14	—	81	5	58	75
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	236	833	93	428	258	146	795	147	485	901
Householder 65 years and over	198	509	260	277	637	156	324	429	445	344
Owner-occupied housing units	146	225	244	209	469	149	289	318	329	139
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	7	13	11	5	15	10
No telephone in unit	43	213	17	44	80	7	99	26	129	171
No vehicle available	80	397	100	80	248	85	197	147	281	244
Complete plumbing facilities	645	1 659	867	1 339	1 689	620	1 631	960	1 099	1 826
1.00 or less persons per room	628	1 432	852	1 283	1 604	576	1 288	935	994	1 520
1.01 or more persons per room	17	227	15	56	85	44	343	25	105	306
Locking complete plumbing facilities	11	31	—	29	18	94	56	18	20	39
1.00 or less persons per room	11	25	—	29	18	47	45	18	20	22
1.01 or more persons per room	—	6	—	—	—	7	11	—	—	17
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 614	6 999	17 022	16 408	17 032	17 352	8 238	20 451	9 983	12 443
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	8 249	4 237	15 566	9 270	16 583	19 089	4 497	12 588	6 295	4 634
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	323	1 534	282	522	848	390	1 469	381	771	1 390
Owner-occupied housing units	78	344	225	344	452	348	651	134	343	310
Renter-occupied housing units	245	1 190	57	178	396	42	818	247	428	1 080

Table 6. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponce zona urbano, Ponce Municipio—Con.									
	Tract 720	Tract 721.01	Tract 721.02	Tract 721.99	Tract 722.01 (pt.)	Tract 722.02 (pt.)	Tract 723 (pt.)	Tract 724 (pt.)	Tract 725 (pt.)	Tract 727.01
All housing units	1 081	1 065	1 815	—	1 310	1 884	—	222	608	1 043
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	9	8	—	—	27	46	—	14	—	—
1985 to 1988	—	73	—	—	98	48	—	51	169	9
1980 to 1984	69	71	69	—	143	102	—	53	32	5
1970 to 1979	64	153	1 454	—	400	1 068	—	75	376	40
1960 to 1969	514	168	275	—	566	474	—	15	31	861
1950 to 1959	340	240	—	—	53	108	—	10	—	107
1940 to 1949	44	239	10	—	7	27	—	—	—	—
1939 or earlier	41	113	7	—	16	11	—	4	—	21
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	13	15	—	—	7	7	—	4	5	9
1 bedroom	81	134	54	—	54	32	—	18	—	23
2 bedrooms	97	286	55	—	253	113	—	—	43	55
3 bedrooms	615	457	1 421	—	794	1 320	—	19	437	798
4 bedrooms	229	149	257	—	103	348	—	144	94	96
5 or more bedrooms	46	24	28	—	99	64	—	37	29	62
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION										
Concrete walls with concrete slab roof	840	222	1 723	—	909	1 559	—	149	520	878
Concrete walls with wood frame roof	76	202	4	—	85	63	—	48	—	109
Wood frame walls with concrete foundation	116	303	88	—	68	143	—	6	52	35
Wood frame walls with wood stilt foundation	20	136	—	—	111	70	—	19	25	6
Mixed concrete and wood walls	6	189	—	—	125	41	—	—	11	15
Other type of construction	23	13	—	—	12	8	—	—	—	—
CONDITION OF HOUSING UNIT										
Adequate original construction	1 017	1 029	1 809	—	1 274	1 849	—	208	596	1 037
Sound	967	917	1 716	—	1 173	1 795	—	208	567	842
Deteriorating	50	112	93	—	101	54	—	—	29	195
Dilapidated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate original construction	64	36	6	—	36	35	—	14	12	6
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 054	1 052	1 782	—	1 282	1 845	—	208	608	1 038
1 complete bathroom	532	956	1 131	—	880	521	—	27	300	480
2 or more complete bathrooms	481	53	621	—	331	558	—	187	295	532
Air conditioning	447	8	406	—	167	422	—	189	202	274
Central system	78	—	16	—	—	14	—	27	5	22
Source of water, public system	1 081	1 048	1 815	—	1 277	1 879	—	222	608	1 043
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 001	1 020	1 815	—	1 081	1 622	—	79	603	1 008
Occupied housing units	1 008	926	1 727	—	1 242	1 762	—	222	578	997
COOKING FUEL										
Electricity	745	118	1 254	—	775	1 096	—	194	425	697
Gas	254	802	473	—	460	666	—	24	153	300
Other fuel	9	6	—	—	7	—	—	4	—	—
TYPE OF WATER HEATER										
Electric—tank type	527	120	674	—	329	846	—	128	409	500
Shower	73	121	146	—	90	147	—	—	—	118
Solar	113	4	134	—	65	123	—	75	84	84
Other or none	295	681	773	—	758	646	—	19	85	295
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	241	576	177	—	411	297	—	4	42	160
1	406	287	878	—	514	766	—	44	231	525
2	309	60	536	—	241	570	—	73	235	226
3 or more	52	3	136	—	76	129	—	101	70	86
Vehicles per household	1.2	.4	1.4	—	1.0	1.3	—	2.5	1.6	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	785	581	1 458	—	815	1 469	—	210	489	843
1989 to March 1990	36	23	65	—	41	101	—	30	15	23
1985 to 1988	110	60	147	—	65	153	—	93	176	48
1980 to 1984	94	87	216	—	167	285	—	23	24	96
1970 to 1979	148	149	1 023	—	293	631	—	58	274	163
1969 or earlier	397	262	7	—	249	299	—	6	—	513
Renter-occupied housing units	223	345	269	—	427	293	—	12	89	154
1989 to March 1990	85	158	70	—	122	87	—	8	25	56
1985 to 1988	85	72	156	—	134	120	—	—	41	52
1980 to 1984	25	29	21	—	45	63	—	—	—	18
1970 to 1979	16	43	22	—	83	9	—	—	11	19
1969 or earlier	12	43	—	—	43	14	—	4	12	9
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	156	554	286	—	460	285	—	31	50	197
Householder 65 years and over	322	256	181	—	204	283	—	21	71	260
Owner-occupied housing units	279	222	181	—	166	221	—	17	66	253
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	33	123	20	—	46	56	—	4	5	41
No vehicle available	104	203	40	—	96	150	—	4	13	81
Complete plumbing facilities	961	915	1 721	—	1 193	1 714	—	222	578	989
1.00 or less persons per room	895	774	1 551	—	1 033	1 638	—	206	532	895
1.01 or more persons per room	66	141	170	—	160	76	—	16	46	94
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	47	11	6	—	49	48	—	—	—	8
1.00 or less persons per room	47	11	6	—	35	32	—	—	—	8
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	14	16	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 130	6 433	18 488	—	15 932	17 931	—	71 425	25 299	16 954
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	10 792	7 262	11 803	—	7 166	12 057	—	8 052	16 796	17 145
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	383	739	662	—	713	650	—	28	113	457
Owner-occupied housing units	214	433	500	—	346	472	—	20	61	360
Renter-occupied housing units	169	306	162	—	367	178	—	8	52	97

Table 6. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponce zona urbana, Ponce Municipio—Con.								
	Tract 727.02 (pt.)	Tract 728 (pt.)	Tract 729 (pt.)	Tract 730.02 (pt.)	Tract 730.03	Tract 730.04	Tract 730.05	Tract 730.06	Tract 730.07
All housing units.....	627	—	1 119	1 440	729	1 509	1 080	1 463	2 158
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	6	—	15	23	—	78	8	67	311
1985 to 1988.....	222	—	39	280	34	78	5	48	926
1980 to 1984.....	35	—	112	365	96	187	—	66	259
1970 to 1979.....	274	—	716	694	544	876	795	755	590
1960 to 1969.....	82	—	215	45	35	264	263	317	72
1950 to 1959.....	8	—	4	33	—	6	3	162	—
1940 to 1949.....	—	—	6	—	13	—	—	40	—
1939 or earlier.....	—	—	12	—	7	20	—	8	—
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	—	—	10	65	21	9	—	22	63
1 bedroom.....	27	—	111	188	48	38	—	107	212
2 bedrooms.....	148	—	214	349	83	326	55	429	307
3 bedrooms.....	177	—	491	737	476	887	760	685	1 328
4 bedrooms.....	207	—	259	48	95	208	227	173	230
5 or more bedrooms.....	68	—	34	53	6	41	38	47	18
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION									
Concrete walls with concrete slab roof.....	577	—	820	313	548	1 248	972	648	1 381
Concrete walls with wood frame roof.....	44	—	41	272	26	98	17	382	215
Wood frame walls with concrete foundation.....	6	—	86	316	149	103	42	172	120
Wood frame walls with wood stilt foundation.....	—	—	163	457	—	30	—	182	303
Mixed concrete and wood walls.....	—	—	9	74	6	7	43	68	55
Other type of construction.....	—	—	—	8	—	23	6	11	84
CONDITION OF HOUSING UNIT									
Adequate original construction.....	627	—	1 034	1 248	723	1 499	1 064	1 179	1 983
Sound.....	622	—	957	1 092	714	1 401	1 054	823	1 902
Deteriorating.....	5	—	77	156	9	93	10	350	81
Dilapidated.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	6	—
Inadequate original construction.....	—	—	85	192	6	10	16	284	175
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	627	—	1 081	1 327	718	1 453	1 066	1 371	1 595
1 complete bathroom.....	229	—	518	1 096	542	916	487	1 130	1 046
2 or more complete bathrooms.....	398	—	507	91	139	493	559	116	609
Air conditioning.....	336	—	213	6	57	280	232	56	289
Central system.....	4	—	6	—	6	42	29	—	5
Source of water, public system.....	619	—	1 106	1 382	729	1 509	1 080	1 436	1 517
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	627	—	628	191	710	1 215	1 080	507	1 423
Occupied housing units.....	594	—	1 054	1 134	711	1 361	1 047	1 309	1 636
COOKING FUEL									
Electricity.....	500	—	473	110	620	763	763	96	822
Gas.....	94	—	569	1 024	91	598	284	1 208	795
Other fuel.....	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	5	19
TYPE OF WATER HEATER									
Electric—tank type.....	238	—	394	15	551	487	464	90	577
Shower.....	17	—	144	111	14	186	105	108	91
Solar.....	124	—	100	18	51	92	72	33	70
Other or none.....	215	—	416	990	95	596	406	1 078	898
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	130	—	203	400	228	176	97	503	343
1.....	158	—	406	509	391	663	473	575	713
2.....	223	—	359	199	68	424	357	221	493
3 or more.....	83	—	86	26	24	98	120	10	87
Vehicles per household.....	1.5	—	1.3	.9	.8	1.4	1.5	.8	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	551	—	858	990	334	994	890	1 083	1 452
1989 to March 1990.....	29	—	22	81	31	51	19	53	404
1985 to 1988.....	299	—	68	237	31	186	126	84	615
1980 to 1984.....	60	—	151	269	67	204	112	150	132
1970 to 1979.....	156	—	508	364	178	408	595	440	286
1969 or earlier.....	7	—	109	39	27	145	38	356	15
Renter-occupied housing units.....	43	—	196	377	367	367	157	226	184
1989 to March 1990.....	12	—	43	95	64	126	8	97	97
1985 to 1988.....	14	—	115	41	221	107	100	78	73
1980 to 1984.....	17	—	3	8	92	35	33	23	14
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	35	—	—	81	16	22	—
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	6	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	229	—	295	763	299	292	136	478	972
Householder 65 years and over.....	79	—	160	103	62	198	128	322	79
Owner-occupied housing units.....	79	—	148	103	32	169	119	322	79
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	18	18	—	—	—	91	37
No telephone in unit.....	46	—	51	39	25	24	9	121	57
No vehicle available.....	46	—	69	68	40	48	37	210	55
Complete plumbing facilities.....	594	—	997	952	704	1 356	1 029	1 040	1 348
1.00 or less persons per room.....	529	—	883	702	683	1 192	988	864	1 224
1.01 or more persons per room.....	65	—	114	250	21	164	41	176	124
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	57	182	7	5	18	269	288
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	39	134	7	—	18	209	176
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	18	48	—	5	—	60	112
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	28 781	—	16 185	7 573	17 178	16 546	17 164	8 759	15 777
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	21 220	—	9 227	5 171	6 110	11 390	11 310	5 765	10 365
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	220	—	529	1 004	444	663	488	1 011	819
Owner-occupied housing units.....	205	—	383	864	84	428	381	815	707
Renter-occupied housing units.....	15	—	146	140	360	235	107	196	112

Table 6. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ponce Municipio					
	Tract 722.01 (pt.)	Tract 722.02 (pt.)	Tract 723 (pt.)	Tract 724 (pt.)	Tract 725 (pt.)	Tract 726
All housing units.....	16	—	630	1 588	1 014	751
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	13	38	51	54
1985 to 1988.....	8	—	35	164	212	106
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	26	310	291	85
1970 to 1979.....	8	—	91	551	248	179
1960 to 1969.....	—	—	151	182	78	179
1950 to 1959.....	—	—	132	255	88	47
1940 to 1949.....	—	—	125	23	28	67
1939 or earlier.....	—	—	57	65	18	34
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom.....	8	—	37	46	33	10
1 bedroom.....	—	—	62	96	110	81
2 bedrooms.....	—	—	146	428	286	171
3 bedrooms.....	—	—	276	791	486	375
4 bedrooms.....	—	—	83	211	57	91
5 or more bedrooms.....	8	—	26	16	42	23
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION						
Concrete walls with concrete slab roof.....	—	—	70	598	310	346
Concrete walls with wood frame roof.....	—	—	151	231	192	88
Wood frame walls with concrete foundation.....	—	—	108	239	161	59
Wood frame walls with wood shill foundation.....	16	—	241	492	296	165
Mixed concrete and wood walls.....	—	—	54	11	19	57
Other type of construction.....	—	—	6	17	36	36
CONDITION OF HOUSING UNIT						
Adequate original construction.....	16	—	493	1 459	840	641
Sound.....	16	—	467	1 119	739	597
Deteriorating.....	—	—	26	340	101	44
Dilapidated.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate original construction.....	—	—	137	129	174	110
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen facilities.....	8	—	538	1 507	967	684
1 complete bathroom.....	—	—	563	1 338	759	521
2 or more complete bathrooms.....	8	—	3	71	78	57
Air conditioning.....	—	—	—	53	23	—
Control system.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Source of water, public system.....	8	—	565	1 508	854	315
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	—	—	27	128	157	35
Occupied housing units.....	16	—	566	1 457	906	617
COOKING FUEL						
Electricity.....	8	—	77	300	134	63
Gas.....	8	—	442	1 144	772	541
Other fuel.....	—	—	47	13	—	13
TYPE OF WATER HEATER						
Electric—tank type.....	—	—	11	138	141	116
Shower.....	—	—	11	147	66	53
Solar.....	—	—	—	36	69	34
Other or none.....	16	—	544	1 136	630	414
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None.....	—	—	352	496	319	294
1.....	16	—	159	731	351	301
2.....	—	—	49	192	197	16
3 or more.....	—	—	—	38	39	6
Vehicles per household.....	1.0	—	.5	.8	1.0	.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	435	1 210	739	481
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	18	49	75	67
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	47	190	215	44
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	36	327	139	75
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	60	325	134	130
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	274	319	176	165
Renter-occupied housing units.....	16	—	131	247	167	136
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	49	83	61	44
1985 to 1988.....	8	—	22	61	69	72
1980 to 1984.....	8	—	23	32	24	10
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	21	38	13	6
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	16	33	—	4
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit.....	8	—	466	601	355	502
Householder 65 years and over.....	—	—	168	386	136	119
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	156	355	130	115
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	36	22	42	21
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	149	115	63	87
No vehicle available.....	—	—	125	220	84	71
Complete plumbing facilities.....	8	—	458	1 298	784	517
1.00 or less persons per room.....	8	—	382	1 007	617	405
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	76	291	167	112
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	8	—	108	159	122	100
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	75	134	95	66
1.01 or more persons per room.....	8	—	33	25	27	34
Mean household income in 1989:						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	—	—	7 512	9 813	10 302	7 544
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	8 810	—	5 786	6 429	9 196	6 926
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	8	—	465	1 095	627	512
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	355	876	514	402
Renter-occupied housing units.....	8	—	110	219	113	110

Table 6. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ponce Municipio—Con.				
	Troct 727.02 (pt.)	Troct 728 (pt.)	Troct 729 (pt.)	Troct 730.01	Troct 730.02 (pt.)
All housing units	1 910	544	613	1 065	339
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	130	48	12	34	5
1985 to 1988	263	84	38	116	58
1980 to 1984	486	69	72	266	105
1970 to 1979	450	109	177	420	58
1960 to 1969	371	77	193	70	62
1950 to 1959	81	125	86	63	18
1940 to 1949	70	7	23	35	19
1939 or earlier	59	25	12	61	14
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	31	29	6	17	9
1 bedroom	175	105	38	86	97
2 bedrooms	623	187	241	261	126
3 bedrooms	803	158	241	554	80
4 bedrooms	200	31	42	131	7
5 or more bedrooms	78	34	45	16	20
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION					
Concrete walls with concrete slab roof	805	118	251	521	185
Concrete walls with wood frame roof	512	44	176	124	43
Wood frame walls with concrete foundation	297	97	104	204	48
Wood frame walls with wood stilt foundation	236	273	55	208	50
Mixed concrete and wood walls	60	—	11	8	4
Other type of construction	—	12	13	—	9
CONDITION OF HOUSING UNIT					
Adequate original construction	1 853	488	539	989	305
Sound	1 698	472	465	834	299
Deteriorating	155	16	74	155	6
Dilapidated	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate original construction	57	56	74	76	34
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	1 802	470	584	1 020	278
1 complete bathroom	1 616	451	383	905	232
2 or more complete bathrooms	187	24	131	85	39
Air conditioning	71	—	—	29	4
Central system	6	—	—	—	—
Source of water, public system	1 338	404	403	1 027	318
Sewage disposal, public sewer	514	104	18	125	39
Occupied housing units	1 659	415	448	885	239
COOKING FUEL					
Electricity	555	74	63	190	64
Gas	1 080	288	385	689	170
Other fuel	24	53	—	6	5
TYPE OF WATER HEATER					
Electric—tank type	208	48	106	97	17
Shower	220	55	58	142	53
Solar	58	30	37	31	11
Other or none	1 173	282	247	615	158
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	581	201	181	227	75
1	765	138	154	460	87
2	257	41	71	160	68
3 or more	56	35	42	38	9
Vehicles per household .....	.9	.8	1.0	1.0	1.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	1 247	283	373	759	195
1989 to March 1990	107	31	12	59	5
1985 to 1988	256	84	71	117	33
1980 to 1984	355	16	79	247	67
1970 to 1979	247	68	115	248	52
1969 or earlier	282	84	96	88	38
Renter-occupied housing units	412	132	75	126	44
1989 to March 1990	147	35	42	103	34
1985 to 1988	162	32	22	7	5
1980 to 1984	85	33	11	4	5
1970 to 1979	10	18	—	6	—
1969 or earlier	8	14	—	6	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	902	407	360	251	143
Householder 65 years and over	291	118	70	121	47
Owner-occupied housing units	275	89	63	110	47
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	33	35	6	15	—
No telephone in unit	143	118	45	54	15
No vehicle available	179	84	21	71	21
Complete plumbing facilities	1 507	343	251	807	204
1.00 or less persons per room	1 260	260	191	656	188
1.01 or more persons per room	247	83	60	151	16
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	152	72	197	78	35
1.00 or less persons per room	102	61	119	36	25
1.01 or more persons per room	50	11	78	42	10
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	10 960	7 938	9 878	9 995	16 292
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	5 963	5 428	17 455	5 352	7 116
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	1 220	351	335	645	120
Owner-occupied housing units	868	238	282	532	86
Renter-occupied housing units	352	113	53	113	34

Table 7. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Ponce Municipio		Juano Diaz Municipio					
	Ponce, PR MSA	Juano Diaz Municipio	Total	Ponce zono urbano	Tract 719.02	Tract 7101.98	Tract 7102	Tract 7103	Tract 7104	Tract 7105
Specified owner-occupied housing units	43 888	9 114	34 774	29 669	144	711	1 239	1 292	443	369
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	13 307	1 014	12 293	11 916	-	42	43	399	75	67
Less than \$300	6 697	576	6 121	5 893	-	36	26	176	57	28
\$300 to \$399	3 515	251	3 264	3 174	-	-	17	151	8	20
\$400 to \$499	1 323	131	1 192	1 179	-	-	-	57	10	14
\$500 to \$599	603	30	573	558	-	6	-	11	-	-
\$600 to \$799	676	23	653	637	-	-	-	4	-	5
\$800 to \$999	194	-	194	194	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499	187	3	184	169	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999	63	-	63	63	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more	49	-	49	49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	299	275	301	302	-	236	236	309	236	364
Not mortgaged	30 581	8 100	22 481	17 753	144	669	1 196	893	368	302
Less than \$50	11 604	3 122	8 482	6 167	68	244	504	304	114	145
\$50 to \$99	13 039	3 541	9 498	7 528	62	316	473	372	178	80
\$100 to \$149	3 944	1 003	2 941	2 636	8	73	168	157	51	37
\$150 to \$199	1 071	230	841	753	-	15	36	37	16	15
\$200 to \$299	769	135	634	584	6	5	6	8	9	10
\$300 or more	154	69	85	85	-	16	9	15	-	15
Median (dollars)	64	63	65	68	53	64	60	69	70	54
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$5,000	12 987	3 354	9 633	7 812	38	235	588	341	120	112
Less than 20 percent	4 288	1 121	3 167	2 389	20	106	187	64	41	45
20 to 24 percent	1 238	351	887	763	7	33	41	37	5	6
25 to 29 percent	778	269	509	421	-	11	63	19	26	6
30 to 34 percent	629	198	431	322	11	16	36	7	9	-
35 percent or more	4 303	988	3 315	2 834	-	54	183	151	28	27
Not computed	1 751	427	1 324	1 083	-	15	78	63	11	28
Median	25.6	24.9	26.0	27.5	19.4	20.6	27.1	35.0+	26.6	19.1
\$5,000 to \$9,999	10 344	2 438	7 906	6 334	65	221	404	287	125	80
Less than 20 percent	7 813	2 086	5 727	4 317	65	186	335	216	104	75
20 to 24 percent	552	203	349	297	-	11	34	26	5	5
25 to 29 percent	331	40	291	265	-	8	13	-	7	-
30 to 34 percent	282	3	279	266	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	1 312	99	1 213	1 148	-	16	15	45	9	-
Not computed	54	7	47	41	-	-	7	-	-	-
Median	11.8	10.3	12.4	13.4	10.0	11.1	10.0	14.0	12.1	10.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999	10 946	2 156	8 790	7 664	35	178	145	394	97	136
Less than 20 percent	7 860	1 886	5 974	4 952	35	159	140	279	85	97
20 to 24 percent	1 128	113	1 015	985	-	7	-	48	12	-
25 to 29 percent	765	39	726	687	-	-	-	35	-	-
30 to 34 percent	449	37	412	407	-	6	-	16	-	9
35 percent or more	737	81	656	633	-	6	5	16	-	30
Not computed	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	10.3	10.0	12.2	14.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.3
\$20,000 or more	9 611	1 166	8 445	7 859	6	77	102	270	101	41
Less than 20 percent	8 492	1 109	7 383	6 825	6	77	95	251	101	41
20 to 24 percent	561	40	521	521	-	-	7	15	-	-
25 to 29 percent	207	10	197	197	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	119	-	119	111	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	198	7	191	191	-	-	-	4	-	-
Not computed	34	-	34	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	10.0	10.0	10.3	10.8	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	19 389	2 346	17 043	15 737	41	132	195	294	317	206
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	4 087	344	3 743	3 474	6	-	7	37	77	78
\$100 to \$199	4 029	611	3 418	3 045	13	24	52	60	36	61
\$200 to \$299	2 476	380	2 096	2 011	-	43	52	39	44	42
\$300 to \$399	1 380	106	1 274	1 250	-	-	6	20	21	13
\$400 to \$499	1 137	34	1 103	1 098	-	-	-	19	6	6
\$500 to \$599	415	-	415	411	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$600 to \$749	119	6	113	113	-	-	6	-	-	-
\$750 to \$999	32	-	32	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more	18	-	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent	5 696	865	4 831	4 285	22	65	72	119	133	6
Median (dollars)	167	168	167	173	138	224	202	183	150	125
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$2,500	5 171	583	4 588	4 136	18	16	35	107	85	29
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
25 to 29 percent	107	14	93	93	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	125	20	105	86	6	-	-	-	-	14
35 percent or more	2 160	231	1 929	1 766	-	11	30	37	24	15
Not computed	2 772	311	2 461	2 191	12	5	5	70	54	-
Median	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	32.5	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$2,500 to \$4,999	4 622	563	4 059	3 795	17	41	40	65	91	60
Less than 20 percent	620	75	545	536	-	-	-	-	38	21
20 to 24 percent	449	37	412	381	-	-	-	9	4	-
25 to 29 percent	364	30	334	303	-	-	-	8	7	12
30 to 34 percent	176	6	170	170	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	1 465	216	1 249	1 157	7	27	6	26	6	21
Not computed	1 548	199	1 349	1 248	10	14	34	22	36	6
Median	33.0	35.0+	31.9	31.6	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	18.2	27.5
\$5,000 to \$9,999	5 067	629	4 438	4 120	6	41	40	75	60	77
Less than 20 percent	1 143	107	1 036	951	-	-	7	5	11	33
20 to 24 percent	521	56	465	438	-	-	-	-	9	-
25 to 29 percent	422	57	365	345	6	-	10	-	14	5
30 to 34 percent	421	69	352	344	-	13	17	10	-	7
35 percent or more	1 328	94	1 234	1 198	-	-	-	37	4	32
Not computed	1 232	246	986	844	-	28	6	23	22	-
Median	28.0	27.5	28.1	28.6	27.5	32.5	30.0	35.0+	24.4	30.4
\$10,000 or more	4 529	571	3 958	3 686	-	34	80	47	81	40
Less than 20 percent	2 176	334	1 842	1 656	-	10	31	23	46	30
20 to 24 percent	631	53	578	564	-	6	16	8	9	3
25 to 29 percent	363	11	352	352	-	-	-	6	-	5
30 to 34 percent	153	8	145	145	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	481	13	468	468	-	-	6	-	5	2
Not computed	725	152	573	501	-	18	27	10	21	-
Median	18.4	15.0	19.0	19.5	-	18.3	18.7	13.9	17.1	12.8

Table 7. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Juana Diaz Municipio—Con.						Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Ponce Municipio			
	Tract 7106	Tract 7107	Tract 7108	Tract 7109.01	Tract 7109.02	Tract 7110	Tract 722.01	Tract 722.02	Tract 723	Tract 724
Specified owner-occupied housing units	740	359	1 181	897	566	1 173	815	1 428	421	1 361
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	204	24	67	42	33	18	234	964	21	251
Less than \$300	132	24	38	24	17	18	78	485	21	53
\$300 to \$399	34	—	16	5	—	—	97	347	—	35
\$400 to \$499	14	—	13	—	16	—	41	88	—	—
\$500 to \$599	7	—	—	6	—	—	12	34	—	11
\$600 to \$799	14	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	—	17
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
\$1,000 to \$1,499	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Median (dollars)	246	263	231	225	248	255	329	299	210	868
Not mortgaged	536	335	1 114	855	533	1 155	581	464	400	1 110
Less than \$50	92	222	383	364	178	504	151	83	122	609
\$50 to \$99	267	102	522	405	245	519	302	259	205	388
\$100 to \$149	109	—	130	86	58	126	115	96	73	42
\$150 to \$199	42	—	50	—	19	—	6	26	—	31
\$200 to \$299	26	11	25	—	23	6	7	—	—	36
\$300 or more	—	—	4	—	10	—	—	—	—	4
Median (dollars)	83	50—	67	58	68	57	73	79	69	50—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$5,000	179	82	514	469	164	512	118	185	177	391
Less than 20 percent	45	55	102	165	49	242	14	27	59	202
20 to 24 percent	29	23	40	28	48	54	12	5	13	27
25 to 29 percent	13	4	52	25	13	37	17	12	6	21
30 to 34 percent	7	—	23	19	20	50	7	16	6	21
35 percent or more	52	—	204	162	34	93	27	102	58	101
Not computed	33	—	93	70	—	36	41	23	35	19
Median	24.8	17.1	33.6	26.3	23.4	19.6	28.7	35.0+	24.6	18.6
\$5,000 to \$9,999	141	119	308	253	159	276	186	250	129	363
Less than 20 percent	123	113	265	213	140	251	146	140	104	316
20 to 24 percent	14	—	28	40	15	25	6	13	6	6
25 to 29 percent	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	5	—	11
30 to 34 percent	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	13	—	8
35 percent or more	4	6	—	—	4	—	34	79	13	22
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Median	13.1	10.0—	11.1	10.0—	11.1	10.0—	13.7	18.5	12.2	10.0—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	241	107	229	126	175	293	254	441	99	313
Less than 20 percent	197	104	222	120	159	289	196	208	92	290
20 to 24 percent	20	3	7	—	16	—	19	71	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	4	20	80	—	15
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	—	—	—	19	64	—	—
35 percent or more	18	—	—	6	—	—	—	18	—	8
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Median	11.0	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	20.9	10.0—	10.0—
\$20,000 or more	179	51	130	49	68	92	257	552	16	294
Less than 20 percent	167	51	123	49	56	92	233	498	16	221
20 to 24 percent	6	—	—	—	12	—	8	50	—	17
25 to 29 percent	3	—	7	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	18
35 percent or more	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	12.9	10.0—	10.0—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	186	144	203	242	123	263	443	293	131	259
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	67	14	41	4	13	—	107	10	5	19
\$100 to \$199	48	33	58	71	56	99	108	45	45	64
\$200 to \$299	19	—	41	52	18	30	20	35	15	32
\$300 to \$399	21	8	8	9	—	—	11	31	—	15
\$400 to \$499	3	—	—	—	—	—	11	99	—	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	19	—	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	28	89	55	106	36	134	165	47	66	129
Median (dollars)	154	121	156	192	161	178	118	402	151	170
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$2,500	55	22	76	53	10	77	147	34	61	79
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	14	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
35 percent or more	27	9	26	31	4	17	33	26	23	25
Not computed	14	13	50	22	6	60	105	8	38	54
Median	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$2,500 to \$4,999	49	22	25	54	33	66	88	42	17	45
Less than 20 percent	16	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	16	—	8	—	—	—	6	—	5	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	3	—	—	9	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	3	3	5	—	—	—
35 percent or more	13	8	8	28	24	42	22	32	8	21
Not computed	4	14	9	23	6	21	36	10	4	24
Median	22.0	35.0+	30.0	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	31.0	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$5,000 to \$9,999	46	78	36	71	29	70	108	85	23	85
Less than 20 percent	15	—	9	—	9	18	26	5	4	13
20 to 24 percent	5	8	8	11	7	8	27	8	—	—
25 to 29 percent	7	—	8	—	7	—	6	4	—	9
30 to 34 percent	7	8	—	7	—	—	9	14	—	6
35 percent or more	5	—	—	16	—	—	14	42	4	20
Not computed	7	62	11	37	6	44	26	12	15	37
Median	24.5	27.5	22.2	34.3	21.8	18.6	22.8	35.0+	27.5	31.7
\$10,000 or more	36	22	66	64	51	50	100	132	30	50
Less than 20 percent	33	14	54	29	33	31	54	28	21	36
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	11	—	—	16	28	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	8	—	—	—	—	11	3	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	37	—	—
Not computed	3	—	12	24	18	19	8	17	9	14
Median	14.1	13.9	10.0—	17.5	14.1	16.3	16.9	25.4	14.5	13.9

Table 7. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Ponce Municipio—Con.					Ponce zona urbano, Ponce Municipio				
	Tract 725	Tract 727.02	Tract 728	Tract 729	Tract 730.02	Tract 701	Tract 702.01	Tract 702.02	Tract 703	Tract 704
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 181	1 678	212	1 096	1 107	1 029	757	702	725	119
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	438	377	—	370	10	256	318	28	17	18
Less than \$300	167	103	—	216	4	127	216	—	17	14
\$300 to \$399	197	56	—	95	6	53	66	8	—	4
\$400 to \$499	33	51	—	32	—	42	29	5	—	—
\$500 to \$599	7	41	—	12	—	6	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799	34	67	—	7	—	16	7	7	—	—
\$800 to \$999	—	15	—	—	—	12	—	8	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	31	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	321	458	—	282	358	302	257	614	225	219
Not mortgaged	743	1 301	212	726	1 097	773	439	674	708	101
Less than \$50	419	628	94	228	476	186	83	396	334	66
\$50 to \$99	234	551	80	335	544	343	206	196	249	35
\$100 to \$149	58	69	23	119	52	146	89	44	92	—
\$150 to \$199	20	31	—	25	5	64	30	7	—	—
\$200 to \$299	12	17	15	19	20	28	31	23	26	—
\$300 or more	—	5	—	—	—	6	—	8	7	—
Median (dollars)	50—	52	57	70	57	79	83	50—	54	50—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$5,000	194	519	131	285	466	321	267	294	355	24
Less than 20 percent	116	247	39	50	183	104	39	137	162	10
20 to 24 percent	5	34	15	23	52	36	22	33	14	8
25 to 29 percent	—	36	—	8	46	11	8	—	12	—
30 to 34 percent	—	44	6	—	13	19	17	18	15	—
35 percent or more	56	114	36	140	123	129	141	47	110	6
Not computed	17	44	35	64	49	22	40	59	42	—
Median	14.4	19.3	23.0	35.0+	22.5	29.3	35.0+	16.9	19.6	21.3
\$5,000 to \$9,999	308	410	37	226	328	199	146	223	195	53
Less than 20 percent	266	354	37	172	315	151	85	191	143	53
20 to 24 percent	7	6	—	14	5	12	9	6	20	—
25 to 29 percent	7	11	—	6	—	3	3	8	10	—
30 to 34 percent	—	5	—	28	—	13	7	5	5	—
35 percent or more	28	34	—	6	8	20	35	13	12	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	5	—
Median	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	11.7	10.0—	12.0	17.6	10.0—	13.0	10.0—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	307	281	26	300	234	244	242	128	139	37
Less than 20 percent	190	245	26	229	218	182	143	123	139	25
20 to 24 percent	52	25	—	36	10	31	55	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	28	5	—	23	6	3	24	—	—	8
30 to 34 percent	17	—	—	—	—	4	13	—	—	—
35 percent or more	20	6	—	12	—	24	7	5	—	4
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	15.0	10.0—	13.0	14.5	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—
\$20,000 or more	372	468	18	285	79	265	102	57	36	5
Less than 20 percent	342	372	18	266	79	249	102	42	36	5
20 to 24 percent	12	25	—	12	—	10	—	15	—	—
25 to 29 percent	10	18	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	8	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	27	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.2	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	237	409	87	232	183	470	421	185	347	927
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	32	159	19	19	10	28	—	16	82	343
\$100 to \$199	33	99	4	45	67	142	25	82	136	72
\$200 to \$299	5	12	—	40	11	118	71	41	50	41
\$300 to \$399	29	—	—	44	4	22	—	—	14	5
\$400 to \$499	18	5	—	15	5	43	35	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	7	5	—	9	—	14	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	103	105	64	60	86	103	290	46	65	466
Median (dollars)	235	98	80—	280	128	206	250	175	123	80—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$2,500	45	181	41	68	51	117	121	42	88	232
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
30 to 34 percent	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
35 percent or more	14	70	5	33	16	63	17	34	64	28
Not computed	31	92	36	35	35	54	104	8	24	176
Median	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$2,500 to \$4,999	39	53	28	22	58	78	87	38	84	323
Less than 20 percent	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	79
20 to 24 percent	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	11
25 to 29 percent	5	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	12	43
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6
35 percent or more	3	25	—	15	27	34	17	20	19	14
Not computed	22	—	23	7	26	44	70	18	16	170
Median	19.4	28.5	27.5	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	25.8	19.7
\$5,000 to \$9,999	70	75	9	59	35	128	103	74	111	264
Less than 20 percent	19	16	9	4	8	43	8	9	34	116
20 to 24 percent	—	10	—	5	6	15	8	6	—	13
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	8	—	12	5	7	16	15
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	11	12
35 percent or more	26	5	—	19	5	36	22	8	28	16
Not computed	25	44	—	23	16	13	68	20	22	92
Median	35.0+	19.4	10.0—	35.0+	21.3	26.8	35.0+	31.0	28.3	14.3
\$10,000 or more	83	100	9	83	39	147	110	31	64	108
Less than 20 percent	36	74	—	31	26	108	25	31	39	55
20 to 24 percent	10	6	—	10	4	16	9	—	8	17
25 to 29 percent	—	4	—	23	—	—	—	—	6	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	8	9	—	9	—	19	19	—	—	—
Not computed	29	7	9	5	9	4	57	—	11	28
Median	17.6	13.3	—	24.0	15.0	17.7	20.8	15.2	13.2	11.7

Table 7. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponce zono urbano, Ponce Municipio—Con.									
	Troct 705.01	Troct 705.12	Troct 705.22	Troct 706.01	Troct 706.02	Troct 707	Troct 708	Troct 709	Troct 710	Troct 711
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 793	1 354	810	22	162	245	560	983	571	195
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage-----	969	875	449	6	23	25	26	52	20	20
Less than \$300-----	248	577	189	—	—	19	13	39	12	4
\$300 to \$399-----	179	160	35	6	16	6	—	3	—	9
\$400 to \$499-----	118	104	36	—	—	—	13	10	—	7
\$500 to \$599-----	126	27	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799-----	189	7	63	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
\$800 to \$999-----	73	—	12	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	25	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	11	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more-----	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	449	275	401	325	368	275	275	192	233	383
Not mortgaged-----	824	479	361	16	139	220	534	931	551	175
Less than \$50-----	227	98	45	6	51	102	283	539	237	87
\$50 to \$99-----	344	155	128	5	50	113	200	317	253	45
\$100 to \$149-----	123	126	137	5	19	—	38	66	48	29
\$150 to \$199-----	42	53	49	—	6	—	5	—	13	14
\$200 to \$299-----	71	34	2	—	13	5	8	6	—	—
\$300 or more-----	17	13	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	77	96	103	70	68	54	50-	50-	58	51
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$5,000-----	332	210	123	—	71	124	283	464	290	64
Less than 20 percent-----	114	20	17	—	49	47	121	206	103	36
20 to 24 percent-----	20	14	9	—	6	6	19	108	25	—
25 to 29 percent-----	36	12	12	—	—	—	8	27	44	—
30 to 34 percent-----	6	12	—	—	—	29	9	11	15	—
35 percent or more-----	100	116	80	—	6	30	94	83	61	21
Not computed-----	56	36	5	—	10	12	32	29	42	7
Median-----	25.6	35.0+	35.0+	—	10.0-	30.5	21.2	20.5	24.2	14.4
\$5,000 to \$9,999-----	298	289	120	12	6	64	172	366	161	64
Less than 20 percent-----	159	75	63	6	6	58	166	331	134	64
20 to 24 percent-----	23	21	15	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	32	19	—	—	6	—	6	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	6	13	4	—	—	—	—	5	5	—
35 percent or more-----	110	148	19	6	—	—	6	17	6	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Median-----	17.7	35.0+	19.7	22.5	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.8	10.0-
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	328	422	187	—	39	46	71	116	105	27
Less than 20 percent-----	180	221	148	—	22	40	63	107	97	27
20 to 24 percent-----	67	71	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	10	49	11	—	8	—	—	6	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	23	38	7	—	9	6	—	3	—	—
35 percent or more-----	48	43	21	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	17.1	19.5	12.5	—	12.9	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-
\$20,000 or more-----	835	433	380	10	46	11	34	37	15	40
Less than 20 percent-----	624	389	274	10	39	11	34	37	15	40
20 to 24 percent-----	109	38	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	49	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	34	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	19	—	30	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	11.8	12.0	13.2	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	722	687	550	133	272	160	460	454	394	172
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100-----	103	235	182	32	22	24	156	98	61	15
\$100 to \$199-----	151	73	75	9	53	63	133	167	175	52
\$200 to \$299-----	102	71	65	43	25	17	95	69	70	47
\$300 to \$399-----	30	100	29	24	36	23	9	7	14	27
\$400 to \$499-----	126	31	16	—	12	20	13	5	—	25
\$500 to \$599-----	54	5	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749-----	8	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999-----	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more-----	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent-----	138	172	119	25	124	13	54	108	74	6
Median (dollars)-----	216	123	128	279	199	189	139	124	170	220
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$2,500-----	130	172	126	57	85	32	151	131	108	42
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	5	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
35 percent or more-----	43	80	37	4	31	25	96	86	64	35
Not computed-----	82	82	79	53	54	7	55	45	38	7
Median-----	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$2,500 to \$4,999-----	178	189	104	—	72	72	108	124	93	34
Less than 20 percent-----	16	44	16	—	15	5	—	—	6	—
20 to 24 percent-----	31	7	4	—	7	—	15	5	12	5
25 to 29 percent-----	8	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	6	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	10	8	—	—	—	17	22	—	6
35 percent or more-----	76	38	25	—	9	61	41	65	48	17
Not computed-----	47	67	35	—	41	6	—	32	21	6
Median-----	35.0+	27.2	29.5	—	20.4	35.0+	31.2	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$5,000 to \$9,999-----	187	158	167	47	59	23	141	109	115	44
Less than 20 percent-----	23	69	83	4	—	16	16	27	22	—
20 to 24 percent-----	32	17	9	—	—	7	9	28	19	5
25 to 29 percent-----	9	—	28	—	—	—	16	6	20	5
30 to 34 percent-----	43	34	12	43	36	—	6	6	35	34
35 percent or more-----	28	31	31	—	15	—	65	38	13	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	4	—	—
Median-----	27.4	18.6	16.6	35.0+	35.0+	18.1	35.0+	24.6	30.5	35.0+
\$10,000 or more-----	227	168	153	29	56	33	60	90	78	52
Less than 20 percent-----	90	87	53	29	25	11	47	39	35	26
20 to 24 percent-----	69	26	25	—	—	15	8	6	16	5
25 to 29 percent-----	10	14	28	—	8	7	—	6	6	7
30 to 34 percent-----	22	11	—	—	9	—	—	—	8	—
35 percent or more-----	25	20	25	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Not computed-----	11	10	22	—	14	—	—	39	13	—
Median-----	21.3	19.0	22.5	15.2	18.8	21.8	15.0	13.4	18.2	20.0

Table 7. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponce zona urbana, Ponce Municipio—Con.									
	Tract 712	Tract 713	Tract 714.01	Tract 714.02	Tract 715	Tract 716.01	Tract 716.02	Tract 717	Tract 718	Tract 719
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	220	402	678	1 052	914	580	778	423	555	618
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage -----	46	40	266	812	301	178	33	166	46	238
Less than \$300 -----	7	32	122	342	150	57	13	95	41	57
\$300 to \$399 -----	5	8	72	292	54	39	8	22	5	154
\$400 to \$499 -----	3	—	26	90	53	20	—	—	—	14
\$500 to \$599 -----	14	—	10	45	26	6	6	22	—	13
\$600 to \$799 -----	10	—	36	34	13	46	6	4	—	—
\$800 to \$999 -----	7	—	—	—	5	—	—	18	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	—	—	—	9	—	5	—	5	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	557	232	314	321	301	386	372	271	259	331
Not mortgaged -----	174	362	412	240	613	402	745	257	509	380
Less than \$50 -----	45	96	60	50	135	111	255	67	276	134
\$50 to \$99 -----	90	226	152	113	254	177	285	83	197	183
\$100 to \$149 -----	13	17	114	59	151	95	99	35	27	36
\$150 to \$199 -----	8	10	67	5	34	19	51	39	9	12
\$200 to \$299 -----	14	13	19	13	39	—	55	28	—	8
\$300 or more -----	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	7
Median (dollars) -----	73	69	98	81	84	75	71	87	50-	65
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$5,000 -----	23	187	127	170	217	186	324	90	177	195
Less than 20 percent -----	4	55	16	21	44	50	99	15	74	87
20 to 24 percent -----	—	12	8	8	22	12	42	21	39	20
25 to 29 percent -----	4	11	—	—	15	6	27	9	10	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	4	9	—	14	6	15	—	—	5
35 percent or more -----	5	43	74	94	111	89	118	36	30	56
Not computed -----	10	62	20	47	11	23	23	9	24	27
Median -----	28.1	23.1	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	26.8	27.5	20.3	18.9
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	57	121	133	149	228	131	226	71	185	93
Less than 20 percent -----	45	116	75	47	127	111	168	44	176	55
20 to 24 percent -----	7	—	18	3	13	13	20	4	—	4
25 to 29 percent -----	—	5	4	3	20	—	4	11	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	8	13	30	—	—	5	4	—
35 percent or more -----	5	—	28	83	38	7	34	7	5	34
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0-	13.0	17.6	35.0+	16.9	13.0	14.7	16.7	10.0-	17.8
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	79	79	195	413	268	110	180	69	126	203
Less than 20 percent -----	41	71	154	178	223	70	155	59	126	111
20 to 24 percent -----	8	—	4	79	20	21	13	—	—	29
25 to 29 percent -----	7	—	7	57	7	—	—	—	—	21
30 to 34 percent -----	—	8	3	32	6	—	—	6	—	21
35 percent or more -----	23	—	27	67	12	19	12	4	—	21
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	12.5	10.0-	10.0-	21.8	10.5	11.0	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	15.7
\$20,000 or more -----	61	15	223	320	201	153	48	193	67	127
Less than 20 percent -----	61	15	190	290	182	126	48	148	67	110
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	9	15	14	—	—	—	—	17
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	6	6	—	16	—	15	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	7	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	18	9	5	—	—	17	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Median -----	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	13.8	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	14.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	380	1 244	160	283	651	115	859	451	510	1 238
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100 -----	42	492	—	49	81	—	387	51	124	454
\$100 to \$199 -----	69	272	9	84	79	7	121	73	137	220
\$200 to \$299 -----	102	43	45	28	72	41	66	26	82	73
\$300 to \$399 -----	38	31	43	55	138	—	—	124	25	46
\$400 to \$499 -----	32	8	25	38	86	5	—	55	17	45
\$500 to \$599 -----	10	—	20	—	50	—	—	65	6	—
\$600 to \$749 -----	6	—	—	14	3	16	—	15	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	8	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	81	398	18	15	135	41	285	34	119	400
Median (dollars) -----	235	86	368	227	312	259	80-	378	155	94
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$2,500 -----	111	450	9	55	136	28	224	103	186	497
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	21	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
30 to 34 percent -----	—	15	—	—	8	—	6	—	—	23
35 percent or more -----	35	144	9	23	44	14	100	46	129	194
Not computed -----	55	276	—	32	84	14	118	57	52	272
Median -----	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$2,500 to \$4,999 -----	40	434	29	75	104	7	357	57	120	314
Less than 20 percent -----	—	117	—	5	14	—	75	18	10	76
20 to 24 percent -----	11	100	—	—	23	—	65	—	10	44
25 to 29 percent -----	—	26	—	—	—	—	47	—	18	35
30 to 34 percent -----	—	31	—	9	—	—	13	5	11	4
35 percent or more -----	12	68	29	51	22	7	46	34	29	71
Not computed -----	17	92	—	5	45	—	111	—	42	84
Median -----	35.0+	22.7	35.0+	35.0+	23.4	35.0+	23.7	35.0+	30.5	24.4
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	126	275	27	33	179	19	214	116	96	297
Less than 20 percent -----	6	29	—	—	30	—	62	9	12	94
20 to 24 percent -----	26	—	—	7	4	—	25	7	—	44
25 to 29 percent -----	10	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	33
30 to 34 percent -----	15	10	—	—	10	—	—	15	36	26
35 percent or more -----	60	18	19	20	69	6	25	15	28	59
Not computed -----	9	67	8	6	17	13	60	10	—	41
Median -----	35.0+	17.8	35.0+	35.0+	27.5	35.0+	23.0	35.0+	32.2	23.9
\$10,000 or more -----	103	84	95	120	232	61	64	175	108	130
Less than 20 percent -----	47	41	39	45	97	36	40	67	58	82
20 to 24 percent -----	18	14	23	21	34	—	—	31	7	16
25 to 29 percent -----	12	4	7	14	32	6	—	17	—	11
30 to 34 percent -----	4	—	16	7	15	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	10	8	—	29	35	5	—	35	14	10
Not computed -----	12	17	10	4	19	14	24	9	29	11
Median -----	19.8	18.9	20.8	23.1	21.4	15.2	10.0-	22.6	13.8	15.1

Table 7. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponce zona urbana, Ponce Municipio—Con.									
	Troct 720	Troct 721.01	Troct 721.02	Troct 721.99	Troct 722.01 (pt.)	Troct 722.02 (pt.)	Troct 723 (pt.)	Troct 724 (pt.)	Troct 725 (pt.)	Troct 727.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units	744	562	1 440	—	815	1 428	—	201	483	837
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	269	—	1 187	—	234	964	—	163	363	389
Less than \$300.....	86	—	755	—	78	485	—	—	135	276
\$300 to \$399.....	103	—	284	—	97	347	—	8	183	49
\$400 to \$499.....	52	—	98	—	41	88	—	—	27	30
\$500 to \$599.....	20	—	24	—	12	34	—	3	—	24
\$600 to \$799.....	8	—	20	—	6	10	—	17	18	10
\$800 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	68	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Median (dollars).....	335	—	280	—	329	299	—	1 210	320	221
Not mortgaged.....	475	562	253	—	581	464	—	38	120	448
Less than \$50.....	131	221	28	—	151	83	—	15	19	94
\$50 to \$99.....	210	236	121	—	302	259	—	—	48	209
\$100 to \$149.....	69	95	52	—	115	96	—	—	33	125
\$150 to \$199.....	44	4	45	—	6	26	—	—	13	—
\$200 to \$299.....	21	—	7	—	7	—	—	19	7	20
\$300 or more.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Median (dollars).....	75	63	91	—	73	79	—	220	93	81
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$5,000.....	118	292	158	—	118	185	—	10	8	185
Less than 20 percent.....	38	68	—	—	14	27	—	—	3	60
20 to 24 percent.....	24	24	6	—	12	5	—	—	—	7
25 to 29 percent.....	4	12	11	—	17	12	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	39	—	—	7	16	—	—	—	6
35 percent or more.....	8	97	129	—	27	102	—	6	5	97
Not computed.....	44	52	12	—	41	23	—	4	—	15
Median.....	19.7	32.1	35.0+	—	28.7	35.0+	—	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	109	144	235	—	186	250	—	5	46	129
Less than 20 percent.....	85	116	61	—	146	140	—	—	26	79
20 to 24 percent.....	6	10	6	—	6	13	—	—	—	17
25 to 29 percent.....	—	7	32	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
30 to 34 percent.....	—	5	36	—	—	13	—	—	—	8
35 percent or more.....	18	6	91	—	34	79	—	5	20	20
Not computed.....	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.5	11.2	31.9	—	13.7	18.5	—	35.0+	17.5	16.7
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	234	105	569	—	254	441	—	5	147	296
Less than 20 percent.....	151	105	235	—	196	208	—	5	57	206
20 to 24 percent.....	34	—	107	—	19	71	—	—	52	18
25 to 29 percent.....	13	—	101	—	20	80	—	—	16	24
30 to 34 percent.....	11	—	19	—	19	64	—	—	17	6
35 percent or more.....	25	—	107	—	—	18	—	—	5	42
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.8	10.0	22.3	—	10.0	20.9	—	10.0	21.6	14.0
\$20,000 or more.....	283	21	478	—	257	552	—	—	181	227
Less than 20 percent.....	270	21	428	—	233	498	—	108	260	216
20 to 24 percent.....	13	—	39	—	8	50	—	17	12	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	6	—	11	—	—	—	10	11
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	18	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	38	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	10.0	12.8	—	10.0	12.9	—	18.1	11.3	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	223	345	269	—	427	293	—	12	89	154
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	38	111	—	—	107	10	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	17	95	14	—	108	45	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	23	63	22	—	20	35	—	—	—	9
\$300 to \$399.....	49	—	91	—	11	31	—	—	—	51
\$400 to \$499.....	36	—	105	—	11	99	—	8	23	26
\$500 to \$599.....	14	—	6	—	21	19	—	—	18	38
\$600 to \$749.....	6	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	5
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	40	76	31	—	149	47	—	4	31	25
Median (dollars).....	345	115	393	—	118	402	—	388	415	316
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$2,500.....	44	86	33	—	139	34	—	—	16	23
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	19	56	18	—	33	26	—	—	10	4
Not computed.....	25	30	15	—	97	8	—	—	6	19
Median.....	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	—	35.0+	35.0+	—	—	35.0+	35.0+
\$2,500 to \$4,999.....	30	71	34	—	88	42	—	—	15	20
Less than 20 percent.....	—	6	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	10	15	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	7	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	12	32	34	—	22	32	—	—	—	10
Not computed.....	8	11	—	—	36	10	—	—	15	10
Median.....	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	—	31.0	35.0+	—	—	—	35.0+
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	84	124	65	—	108	85	—	12	15	44
Less than 20 percent.....	20	38	—	—	26	5	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	16	—	—	27	8	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	13	13	11	—	6	4	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	6	4	—	—	9	14	—	—	—	20
35 percent or more.....	25	27	38	—	14	42	—	8	15	24
Not computed.....	20	26	16	—	26	12	—	4	—	—
Median.....	29.6	23.4	35.0+	—	22.8	35.0+	—	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$10,000 or more.....	65	64	137	—	92	132	—	—	43	67
Less than 20 percent.....	31	22	30	—	54	28	—	—	15	38
20 to 24 percent.....	5	10	27	—	16	28	—	—	10	6
25 to 29 percent.....	9	8	15	—	—	19	—	—	—	3
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	9	—	11	3	—	—	—	5
35 percent or more.....	16	—	56	—	11	37	—	—	8	15
Not computed.....	4	24	—	—	—	17	—	—	10	—
Median.....	19.8	19.3	28.8	—	16.9	25.4	—	—	20.7	15.5

Table 7. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ponce zono urbano, Ponce Municipio—Con.								
	Tract 727.02 (pt.)	Tract 728 (pt.)	Tract 729 (pt.)	Tract 730.02 (pt.)	Tract 730.03	Tract 730.04	Tract 730.05	Tract 730.06	Tract 730.07
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	541	-	831	946	334	935	885	1 039	1 401
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage-----	271	-	362	10	271	599	654	48	904
Less than \$300-----	36	-	216	4	202	328	397	23	481
\$300 to \$399-----	24	-	95	6	61	176	210	9	318
\$400 to \$499-----	51	-	32	-	8	67	35	5	75
\$500 to \$599-----	41	-	12	-	-	22	6	-	7
\$600 to \$799-----	67	-	7	-	-	-	6	11	11
\$800 to \$999-----	15	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	12
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more-----	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)-----	560	-	280	358	274	291	276	356	288
Not mortgaged-----	270	-	469	936	63	336	231	991	497
Less than \$50-----	122	-	109	385	38	87	43	320	352
\$50 to \$99-----	89	-	229	483	18	206	130	453	136
\$100 to \$149-----	35	-	106	48	-	43	50	154	7
\$150 to \$199-----	7	-	14	-	7	-	8	40	2
\$200 to \$299-----	12	-	11	20	-	-	-	24	-
\$300 or more-----	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)-----	57	-	77	59	50-	70	78	69	50-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$5,000-----	142	-	157	409	43	170	166	396	337
Less than 20 percent-----	79	-	32	175	5	25	10	90	133
20 to 24 percent-----	8	-	23	52	4	12	-	38	44
25 to 29 percent-----	12	-	-	34	-	10	-	57	-
30 to 34 percent-----	-	-	-	13	7	10	-	20	-
35 percent or more-----	24	-	59	101	21	113	111	135	119
Not computed-----	19	-	43	34	6	-	45	56	41
Median-----	15.8	-	35.0+	21.2	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	28.7	21.7
\$5,000 to \$9,999-----	78	-	152	286	53	166	132	325	276
Less than 20 percent-----	47	-	98	273	19	87	47	270	174
20 to 24 percent-----	-	-	14	5	-	-	-	16	-
25 to 29 percent-----	11	-	6	-	-	11	9	23	22
30 to 34 percent-----	-	-	28	-	5	6	7	6	29
35 percent or more-----	20	-	6	8	16	62	69	10	51
Not computed-----	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-
Median-----	12.8	-	13.7	10.2	31.0	16.7	35.0+	12.0	12.8
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	28	-	263	203	133	256	249	242	386
Less than 20 percent-----	22	-	192	187	48	138	136	210	151
20 to 24 percent-----	-	-	36	10	28	32	40	7	125
25 to 29 percent-----	-	-	23	6	31	52	34	11	58
30 to 34 percent-----	-	-	-	-	18	18	16	-	40
35 percent or more-----	6	-	12	-	8	16	23	14	12
Not computed-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median-----	10.0-	-	16.2	10.0-	23.3	17.1	18.0	10.0-	21.7
\$20,000 or more-----	293	-	259	48	105	343	338	76	402
Less than 20 percent-----	209	-	240	48	105	309	318	76	342
20 to 24 percent-----	25	-	12	-	-	21	3	-	40
25 to 29 percent-----	18	-	7	-	-	7	17	-	12
30 to 34 percent-----	14	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
35 percent or more-----	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Not computed-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Median-----	13.9	-	10.0	10.0-	11.5	13.0	11.9	10.0-	13.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	29	-	196	144	377	367	157	226	184
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100-----	-	-	12	5	64	40	-	10	-
\$100 to \$199-----	-	-	16	47	93	67	16	39	-
\$200 to \$299-----	-	-	40	11	49	131	29	34	-
\$300 to \$399-----	-	-	44	-	9	12	60	8	38
\$400 to \$499-----	-	-	15	5	19	24	20	8	63
\$500 to \$599-----	5	-	9	-	6	16	17	-	20
\$600 to \$749-----	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
\$750 to \$999-----	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more-----	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent-----	-	-	60	76	137	77	15	127	61
Median (dollars)-----	797	-	312	135	166	237	340	201	419
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$2,500-----	7	-	57	46	47	32	32	78	29
Less than 20 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
30 to 34 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more-----	-	-	22	16	47	9	14	18	29
Not computed-----	7	-	35	30	-	23	18	50	-
Median-----	-	-	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$2,500 to \$4,999-----	-	-	12	48	119	66	29	72	28
Less than 20 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent-----	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent-----	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more-----	-	-	5	27	35	47	20	23	5
Not computed-----	-	-	7	21	68	12	9	49	23
Median-----	-	-	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$5,000 to \$9,999-----	-	-	55	21	165	97	46	38	48
Less than 20 percent-----	-	-	4	-	24	10	5	-	-
20 to 24 percent-----	-	-	5	-	33	19	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent-----	-	-	4	-	28	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent-----	-	-	-	-	7	5	6	-	-
35 percent or more-----	-	-	19	5	24	32	35	16	28
Not computed-----	-	-	23	16	49	31	-	22	20
Median-----	-	-	35.0+	35.0+	25.2	34.0	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$10,000 or more-----	22	-	72	29	46	172	50	38	79
Less than 20 percent-----	9	-	20	20	9	63	16	32	17
20 to 24 percent-----	-	-	10	-	-	53	15	-	-
25 to 29 percent-----	4	-	23	-	-	26	19	-	24
30 to 34 percent-----	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more-----	9	-	9	9	12	-	-	-	20
Not computed-----	-	-	5	20	20	30	-	6	18
Median-----	27.5	-	25.8	15.5	34.0	20.8	23.0	15.0	27.8

Table 7. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ponce Municipio					
	Tract 722.01 (pt.)	Tract 722.02 (pt.)	Tract 723 (pt.)	Tract 724 (pt.)	Tract 725 (pt.)	Tract 726
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	—	421	1 160	698	333
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage	—	—	21	88	75	12
Less than \$300	—	—	21	53	32	12
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	27	14	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	6	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	8	7	—
\$600 to \$799	—	—	—	—	16	—
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	—	210	209	334	150
Not mortgaged	—	—	400	1 072	623	321
Less than \$50	—	—	122	594	400	193
\$50 to \$99	—	—	205	388	186	106
\$100 to \$149	—	—	73	42	25	22
\$150 to \$199	—	—	—	31	7	—
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	17	5	—
\$300 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	—	69	50—	50—	50—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$5,000	—	—	177	381	186	175
Less than 20 percent	—	—	59	202	113	115
20 to 24 percent	—	—	13	27	5	8
25 to 29 percent	—	—	6	21	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	6	21	—	12
35 percent or more	—	—	58	95	51	13
Not computed	—	—	35	15	17	27
Median	—	—	24.6	18.3	14.3	12.5
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	129	358	262	73
Less than 20 percent	—	—	104	316	240	67
20 to 24 percent	—	—	6	6	7	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	11	7	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	8	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	13	17	8	6
Not computed	—	—	6	—	—	—
Median	—	—	12.2	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	—	99	308	160	70
Less than 20 percent	—	—	92	285	133	70
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	15	12	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	8	15	—
Not computed	—	—	7	—	—	—
Median	—	—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—
\$20,000 or more	—	—	16	113	90	15
Less than 20 percent	—	—	16	113	82	7
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	8	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	8
Median	—	—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	16	—	131	247	148	96
GROSS RENT						
Less than \$100	—	—	5	19	32	17
\$100 to \$199	—	—	45	64	33	28
\$200 to \$299	—	—	15	32	5	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	7	6	—
\$400 to \$599	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$749	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	16	—	66	125	72	51
Median (dollars)	—	—	151	164	130	126
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$2,500	8	—	61	79	29	18
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	23	25	4	10
Not computed	8	—	38	54	25	8
Median	—	—	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$2,500 to \$4,999	—	—	17	45	24	28
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	9	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	5	—	—	3
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	5	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	8	21	3	—
Not computed	—	—	4	24	7	20
Median	—	—	35.0+	35.0+	19.4	26.0
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	23	73	55	29
Less than 20 percent	—	—	4	13	19	10
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	6	—	2
35 percent or more	—	—	4	12	11	—
Not computed	—	—	15	33	25	17
Median	—	—	27.5	28.9	17.8	16.7
\$10,000 or more	8	—	30	50	40	21
Less than 20 percent	—	—	21	36	21	15
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	8	—	9	14	19	6
Median	—	—	14.5	13.9	15.2	10.0—

Table 7. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ponce Municipio—Con.				
	Tract 727.02 (pt.)	Tract 728 (pt.)	Tract 729 (pt.)	Tract 730.01	Tract 730.02 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 137	212	265	718	161
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	106	—	8	67	—
Less than \$300	67	—	—	43	—
\$300 to \$399	32	—	—	17	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	7	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799	—	—	—	—	—
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	7	—	8	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	279	—	1 125	242	—
Not mortgaged	1 031	212	257	651	161
Less than \$50	506	94	119	196	91
\$50 to \$99	462	80	106	376	61
\$100 to \$149	34	23	13	69	4
\$150 to \$199	24	—	11	10	5
\$200 to \$299	5	15	8	—	—
\$300 or more	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	51	57	54	67	50—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$5,000	377	131	128	209	57
Less than 20 percent	168	39	18	56	8
20 to 24 percent	26	15	—	30	—
25 to 29 percent	24	—	8	17	12
30 to 34 percent	44	6	—	20	—
35 percent or more	90	36	81	35	22
Not computed	25	35	21	51	15
Median	21.5	23.0	35.0+	23.8	35.0+
\$5,000 to \$9,999	332	37	74	265	42
Less than 20 percent	307	37	74	223	42
20 to 24 percent	6	—	—	27	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	8	—
30 to 34 percent	5	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	14	—	—	7	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	12.0	10.0—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	253	26	37	142	31
Less than 20 percent	223	26	37	125	31
20 to 24 percent	25	—	—	5	—
25 to 29 percent	5	—	—	7	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	5	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—
\$20,000 or more	175	18	26	102	31
Less than 20 percent	163	18	26	102	31
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	12	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	380	87	36	126	39
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100	159	19	7	6	5
\$100 to \$199	99	4	29	51	20
\$200 to \$299	12	—	—	21	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	7	4
\$400 to \$499	5	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$549	—	—	—	4	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	105	64	—	37	10
Median (dollars)	92	80—	152	166	117
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$2,500	174	41	11	26	5
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	19	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	70	5	11	15	—
Not computed	85	36	—	11	5
Median	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	—
\$2,500 to \$4,999	53	28	10	49	10
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	23	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	5	5	—	6	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	25	—	10	25	—
Not computed	—	23	—	18	5
Median	28.5	27.5	35.0+	35.0+	27.5
\$5,000 to \$9,999	75	9	4	36	14
Less than 20 percent	16	9	—	6	8
20 to 24 percent	10	—	—	11	6
25 to 29 percent	—	—	4	7	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	5	—	—	4	—
Not computed	44	—	—	8	—
Median	19.4	10.0—	27.5	23.6	19.4
\$10,000 or more	78	9	11	15	10
Less than 20 percent	65	—	11	11	6
20 to 24 percent	6	—	—	4	4
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	7	9	—	—	—
Median	11.3	—	10.0—	13.4	14.2

Table 8. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Ponce, PR MSA	232 947	15.4	73 708	15.3	PONCE ZONA URBANA, PONCE MUNI- CIPIO—Con.				
Juana Díaz Municipio	45 198	15.5	13 496	15.9					
PONCE MUNICIPIO					Tract 710	2 622	15.1	1 153	15.6
Total	187 749	15.3	60 212	15.2	Tract 711	1 058	16.4	490	16.7
Ponce zona urbana	159 151	15.4	51 742	15.2	Tract 712	1 624	16.2	755	16.2
JUANA DÍAZ MUNICIPIO					Tract 713	5 533	15.5	1 738	15.2
Tract 719.02	770	16.9	238	16.4	Tract 714.01	2 687	15.1	917	15.6
Tract 7101.98	3 443	15.8	995	16.2	Tract 714.02	4 643	12.6	1 485	13.5
Tract 7102	5 854	15.4	1 715	15.6	Tract 715	4 679	15.8	1 884	15.4
Tract 7103	6 148	15.2	1 906	15.4	Tract 716.01	2 417	15.5	753	15.3
Tract 7104	2 820	15.1	865	16.2	Tract 716.02	6 235	15.8	1 799	15.7
Tract 7105	1 831	16.5	644	15.8	Tract 717	2 436	15.8	1 107	14.5
Tract 7106	3 139	15.6	1 033	16.5	Tract 718	3 142	13.9	1 328	13.1
Tract 7107	2 124	16.4	694	15.7	Tract 719	6 338	15.8	1 990	15.6
Tract 7108	5 615	15.5	1 592	16.7	Tract 720	3 070	14.9	1 081	15.7
Tract 7109.01	4 599	15.5	1 316	16.3	Tract 721.01	2 772	16.3	1 064	15.2
Tract 7109.02	3 194	15.0	805	15.2	Tract 721.02	6 539	14.9	1 815	14.9
Tract 7110	5 661	15.4	1 693	15.8	Tract 721.99	11	100.0	—	—
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN PONCE MUNICIPIO					Tract 722.01 (pt.)	4 860	15.5	1 310	15.3
Tract 722.01	4 940	15.3	1 336	15.1	Tract 722.02 (pt.)	6 226	17.6	1 888	16.4
Tract 722.02	6 226	17.6	1 888	16.4	Tract 723 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
Tract 723	1 927	17.2	632	15.0	Tract 724 (pt.)	851	18.7	227	16.3
Tract 724	6 373	16.6	1 803	15.8	Tract 725 (pt.)	2 207	15.5	605	15.5
Tract 725	5 834	14.8	1 632	14.8	Tract 727.01	3 661	14.4	1 030	14.4
Tract 727.02	9 202	14.9	2 610	15.4	Tract 727.02 (pt.)	2 414	15.1	649	15.6
Tract 728	1 475	13.6	528	16.1	Tract 728 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
Tract 729	5 473	14.9	1 647	14.8	Tract 729 (pt.)	3 830	16.3	1 070	16.1
Tract 730.02	5 932	15.5	1 784	14.4	Tract 730.02 (pt.)	4 268	16.5	1 439	14.4
PONCE ZONA URBANA, PONCE MUNI- CIPIO					Tract 730.03	2 791	13.5	752	14.0
Tract 701	5 334	15.8	1 762	15.8	Tract 730.04	5 115	15.4	1 509	15.5
Tract 702.01	4 865	14.8	1 378	15.1	Tract 730.05	3 924	14.6	1 081	14.3
Tract 702.02	3 163	15.5	1 021	16.4	Tract 730.06	4 848	14.5	1 463	14.8
Tract 703	3 432	16.1	1 329	15.7	Tract 730.07	5 808	15.2	2 158	14.6
Tract 704	3 950	16.8	1 070	15.7	REMAINDER OF PONCE MUNICIPIO				
Tract 705.01	8 567	15.0	2 909	15.5	Tract 722.01 (pt.)	80	5.0	26	7.7
Tract 705.12	8 232	16.3	2 157	15.8	Tract 722.02 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
Tract 705.22	4 415	14.6	1 446	14.2	Tract 723 (pt.)	1 927	17.2	632	15.0
Tract 706.01	407	11.5	192	12.0	Tract 724 (pt.)	5 522	16.2	1 576	15.7
Tract 706.02	1 132	13.3	607	14.2	Tract 725 (pt.)	3 627	14.3	1 027	14.4
Tract 707	1 253	15.5	487	15.8	Tract 726	2 454	15.6	739	13.5
Tract 708	3 146	15.2	1 119	15.8	Tract 727.02 (pt.)	6 788	14.8	1 961	15.3
Tract 709	4 646	15.2	1 725	15.8	Tract 728 (pt.)	1 475	13.6	528	16.1
					Tract 729 (pt.)	1 643	11.7	577	12.5
					Tract 730.01	3 418	16.5	1 059	15.9
					Tract 730.02 (pt.)	1 664	12.7	345	14.5

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

CONTENTS

Area Measurement	A-1
Barrio (<i>See Municipio Subdivision</i>)	
Barrio-Pueblo (<i>See Municipio Subdivision</i>)	
Block	A-2
Block Group (BG)	A-2
Block Numbering Area (BNA) (<i>See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</i>)	
Boundary Changes	A-2
Census Block (<i>See Block</i>)	
Census Code (<i>See Geographic Code</i>)	
Census Designated Place (CDP) (<i>See Place</i>)	
Census Geographic Code (<i>See Geographic Code</i>)	
Census Region and Census Division	A-2
Census Tract and Block Numbering Area	A-2
Central City (<i>See Metropolitan Area</i>)	
Central Place (<i>See Urbanized Area</i>)	
Comunidad (<i>See Place</i>)	
Congressional District	A-3
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) (<i>See Metropolitan Area</i>)	
Crews of Vessels (<i>See Area Measurement, see Block, see Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</i>)	
Election District (<i>See Voting District</i>)	
Farm (<i>See Urban and Rural</i>)	
Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code (<i>See Geographic Code</i>)	
Geographic Block Group (<i>See Block Group</i>)	
Geographic Code	A-3
Geographic Presentation	A-4
Hierarchical Presentation (<i>See Geographic Presentation</i>)	
Historical Counts	A-4
Internal Point	A-4
Inventory Presentation (<i>See Geographic Presentation</i>)	
Land Area (<i>See Area Measurement</i>)	
Latitude (<i>See Internal Point</i>)	
Longitude (<i>See Internal Point</i>)	
Metropolitan Area	A-5
Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) (<i>See Metropolitan Area</i>)	
Municipio	A-5
Municipio Subdivision	A-5
Outlying Areas of the United States (<i>See State, see United States</i>)	
Place	A-6
Population or Housing Unit Density	A-6
Precinct (<i>See Voting District</i>)	
Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) (<i>See Metropolitan Area</i>)	
Puerto Rico (<i>See State</i>)	
Rural (<i>See Urban and Rural</i>)	
State	A-6
Subbarrio (<i>See Municipio Subdivision</i>)	
Tabulation Block Group (<i>See Block Group</i>)	
TIGER	A-6
Tract (<i>See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</i>)	
United States	A-6
Urban and Rural	A-6
Urbanized Area	A-7
Voting District (VTD)	A-7
Water Area (<i>See Area Measurement</i>)	
Zona Urbana (<i>See Place</i>)	

These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products for Puerto Rico. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure for Puerto Rico includes inland, coastal, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the ocean, related large embayments, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial" water. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER File because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its

component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a municipio subdivision but is not assigned to any census tract. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, and streams and by invisible boundaries such as municipio and barrio limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of municipios, municipio subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which all of Puerto Rico is block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a barrio boundary runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside one barrio is tabulated in block 101A and the portion in the other barrio, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix. Some block group records may not have any block numbers associated with them; this occurs where the entire area of the block group consists only of water.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For

example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of municipio subdivisions, places, urbanized areas, and voting districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units. Local officials delineated BG's for the 1990 census using Census Bureau guidelines.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of municipio subdivision, place, urbanized area, voting district, and urban/rural shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is located in two barrios, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data throughout Puerto Rico for the 1990 census, but only in block-numbered areas for the 1980 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of Puerto Rico for the 1980 census and throughout Puerto Rico for pre-1980 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some places changed from those reported for the 1980 census. The historical counts shown for places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Boundary changes are not reported for statistical areas.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

For statistical purposes, the United States is divided into four census regions, which are further subdivided into nine divisions. Puerto Rico is not assigned to any region or division.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a municipio for grouping and numbering blocks in municipios that do not have census tracts. The Puerto Rico Planning Board and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross municipio boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a municipio (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a municipio. Census tracts in Puerto Rico are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other highly populated municipios by the Puerto Rico Planning Board, in consultation with municipio officials and following Census Bureau guidelines. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross municipio boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a municipio (numbers in the range of

9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Puerto Rico is represented in the U.S. House of Representatives by a nonvoting delegate, referred to as a "resident commissioner."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there also is a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" usually is a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are municipio, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including Puerto Rico, municipio subdivision, place, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* and in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files and CD-ROM's.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including congressional district, county (including statistically equivalent entities such as municipio), barrio-pueblo and barrio,

metropolitan area, place, and State (including statistically equivalent entities such as Puerto Rico). The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* and in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files and CD-ROM's.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about the FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

The United States Postal Service (USPS) code for Puerto Rico is used in all 1990 census data products. The code is a two-character alphabetic abbreviation: PR. The code is the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviation.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation for Puerto Rico is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within municipio subdivision, within municipio, within Puerto Rico. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
Puerto Rico
  Municipio
    Municipio subdivision
      Place (or part)
        Census tract/block numbering area (or part)
          Block group (or part)
            Block
```

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: Puerto Rico, followed

by all the municipios, followed by all the places in Puerto Rico. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
Puerto Rico
  Municipio "A"
  Municipio "B"
  Municipio "C"

  Place "X"
  Place "Y"
  Place "Z"
```

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (municipio, municipio subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a new place, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional municipio or municipio subdivision since the preceding census.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas, such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point may approximate the geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. By definition, the internal point for a block cannot fall in a body of water. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's throughout the United States and Puerto Rico.

An MA in Puerto Rico must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000. An MA comprises one or more municipios that have close economic and social relationships. An outlying municipio must have a specified level of commuting to the central municipio(s) and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth, to be included in an MA.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA), or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA in Puerto Rico, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities may be included in the title of the MA; there also may be central cities that are not included in an MA title.

AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. In Puerto Rico, PMSA's consist of a large urbanized municipio or cluster of municipios that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional place names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three municipio names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first place or municipio name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first place or municipio name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's in Puerto Rico also contain the name of the Commonwealth. Each MA is assigned a four-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order of all MA's. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

MUNICIPIO

The primary political divisions of Puerto Rico are termed "municipios." The Census Bureau, for statistical purposes, treats a municipio as the equivalent of a county in the United States. Each municipio is assigned a unique three-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Puerto Rico.

MUNICIPIO SUBDIVISION

The Census Bureau recognizes barrios-pueblos and barrios as the primary legal subdivisions (minor civil divisions, or MCD's) of municipios. The barrios-pueblos replace

the “pueblos” reported in previous decennial censuses. In agreement with the Puerto Rico government, the Census Bureau no longer includes ciudades in its data tabulations.

Each municipio subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within municipio and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Puerto Rico.

Subbarrio

Subbarrios in 23 municipios are legal subdivisions of the barrios-pueblos and some barrios. The Census Bureau presents the same types of 1990 census data for these “sub-MCD’s” as it does for the barrios-pueblos and barrios. Each subbarrio is assigned a two-digit census code in alphabetical order within municipio and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Puerto Rico.

PLACE

For the reporting of decennial census data, places in Puerto Rico consist of zonas urbanas and comunidades. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code that are unique within Puerto Rico. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within Puerto Rico.

Because Puerto Rico does not have incorporated places—legally defined governmental units that perform services, raise taxes, and have elected officials specifically for closely settled communities—the Census Bureau recognizes only places delineated for statistical purposes. These census designated places (CDP’s) are delineated by the Puerto Rico Planning Board, following Census Bureau guidelines, for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places in the States. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features, have no legal status. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

The Census Bureau provides data for two types of CDP’s in Puerto Rico: (1) zonas urbanas, representing the governmental center of each municipio; there is no minimum population requirement for a zona urbana, and (2) comunidades (called “aldeas” in previous censuses), representing other settlements with a 1990 census population of at least 1,000. Comunidades qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few may have final population counts lower than 1,000.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, Puerto Rico, municipio, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square

miles. Density is expressed as both “persons (or housing units) per square kilometer” and “persons (or housing units) per square mile” of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The Census Bureau treats the Outlying Areas as the statistical equivalents of States for presenting the 1990 census data. The Outlying Areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), the Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands).

Each State and equivalent entity is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the Outlying Area names. Each State and equivalent entity also is assigned a two-digit census code. The first digit of the code is the code for the respective division except for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Outlying Areas of the Pacific, which are assigned “0” as the first digit because they are not part of any division. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau’s census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau’s geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of “TIGER Extract” files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats the Outlying Areas (see “State”) as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines “urban” for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, “urban” consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons.

2. All other territory included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside zonas urbanas and comunidades. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there generally is both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in places of 2,500 or more persons. The definition of urban that restricted itself to places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not places. To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area.

URBANIZED AREA

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such density if it is connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places to determine the UA title. The name of Puerto Rico is included in the title of each UA in the Commonwealth.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, legislative districts) established by the Puerto Rico government for purposes of elections. For census purposes, the Puerto Rico Planning Board outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, it may have been necessary to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census.

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each municipio. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

CONTENTS

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	B-2
Ability to Read and Write	B-2
Ability to Speak Spanish and English	B-2
Actual Hours Worked Last Week (See Employment Status)	B-2
Age	B-2
Carpooling (See Journey to Work)	B-2
Children Ever Born (See Fertility)	B-3
Citizenship	B-3
Civilian Labor Force (See Employment Status)	B-3
Class of Worker (See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker)	B-3
Disability (See Mobility Limitation Status, see Self-Care Limitation Status, see Work Disability Status)	B-3
Earnings in 1989 (See Income in 1989)	B-3
Educational Attainment	B-4
Employment Status	B-4
Families (See Household Type and Relationship)	B-4
Family Composition (See Household Type and Relationship)	B-4
Family Income in 1989 (See Income in 1989)	B-4
Family Size (See Household Type and Relationship)	B-4
Family Type (See Household Type and Relationship)	B-4
Farm Population (See Farm Residence under Housing Characteristics)	B-4
Fertility	B-6
Foster Children (See Household Type and Relationship)	B-6
Group Quarters	B-6
Household (See Household Type and Relationship)	B-6
Household Income in 1989 (See Income in 1989)	B-6
Household Size (See Household Type and Relationship)	B-6
Household Type and Relationship	B-10
Householder (See Household Type and Relationship)	B-10
Income Deficit (See Poverty Status in 1989)	B-13
Income in 1989	B-13
Income Type in 1989 (See Income in 1989)	B-13
Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker	B-15
Institutionalized Persons (See Group Quarters)	B-18
Journey to Work	B-18
Labor Force Status (See Employment Status)	B-18
Marital Status	B-20
Married Couples (See Marital Status)	B-20
Means of Transportation to Work (See Journey to Work)	B-20
Migration (See Residence in 1985)	B-21
Mobility Limitation Status	B-21
Noninstitutionalized Persons (See Group Quarters)	B-21
Occupation (See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker)	B-21
Own Children (See Household Type and Relationship)	B-21
Parents' Place of Birth	B-21
Per Capita Income (See Income in 1989)	B-21
Period of Military Service (See Veteran Status)	B-21
Persons in Family (See Household Type and Relationship)	B-21
Persons in Households (See Household Type and Relationship)	B-21
Place of Birth	B-21
Place of Work (See Journey to Work)	B-21
Poverty Status in 1989	B-21
Presence of Children (See Household Type and Relationship)	B-23
Private Vehicle Occupancy (See Journey to Work)	B-23
Reference Week	B-23
Related Children (See Household Type and Relationship)	B-23
Residence in 1985	B-23
Residence in the United States Between 1980 and 1990	B-24
School Enrollment and Labor Force Status	B-24
School Enrollment and Type of School	B-25
Self-Care Limitation Status	B-26
Sex	B-26
Stepfamily (See Household Type and Relationship)	B-26
Subfamily (See Household Type and Relationship)	B-26
Time Leaving Home to Go to Work (See Journey to Work)	B-26

Travel Time to Work (See Journey to Work)	B-26
Type of School (See School Enrollment and Type of School)	B-26
Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989 (See Work Status in 1989)	B-26
Veteran Status	B-26
Vocational Training	B-27
Weeks Worked in 1989 (See Work Status in 1989)	B-27
Work Disability Status	B-27
Work Status in 1989	B-27
Worker (See Employment Status; see Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker; see Journey to Work; see Work Status in 1989)	B-28
Workers in Family in 1989 (See Work Status in 1989)	B-28
Year of Entry	B-28
Years of Military Service (See Veteran Status)	B-28
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	B-28
Acreage (See Number of Cuerdas)	B-29
Age of Structure (See Year Structure Built)	B-29
Agricultural Sales	B-30
Air Conditioning	B-30
Bathtub or Shower	B-30
Bathrooms	B-30
Bedrooms	B-30
Boarded-Up Status	B-30
Commercial Establishment on Property	B-30
Condition of Housing Unit	B-31
Condominium Fee	B-31
Condominium Status	B-32
Contract Rent	B-32
Cooking Fuel	B-33
Crop Sales (See Agricultural Sales)	B-33
Duration of Vacancy	B-33
Farm Residence	B-33
Gross Rent	B-33
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989	B-33
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (See Vacancy Status)	B-33
Housing Units (See Living Quarters)	B-33
Insurance for Fire, Hazard, and Flood	B-34
Kitchen Facilities	B-34
Living Quarters	B-28
Medical Office on Property (See Commercial Establishment on Property)	B-34
Months Vacant (See Duration of Vacancy)	B-34
Mortgage Payment	B-34
Mortgage Status	B-34
Number of Cuerdas	B-35
Occupied Housing Units (See Living Quarters)	B-35
Owner-Occupied Housing Units (See Tenure)	B-35
Persons (See Persons in Unit)	B-35
Persons in Unit	B-35
Persons Per Room	B-35
Piped Water (See Water Supply)	B-35
Plumbing Facilities	B-35
Poverty Status of Households in 1989	B-36
Real Estate Taxes	B-36
Rental Vacancy Rate (See Vacancy Status)	B-36
Renter-Occupied Housing Units (See Tenure)	B-36
Rooms	B-36
Second or Junior Mortgage Payment	B-36
Selected Monthly Owner Costs	B-37
Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989	B-37
Sewage Disposal	B-37
Source of Water	B-37
Telephone in Housing Unit	B-38
Tenure	B-38

CONTENTS—Con.

Toilet Facilities	B-38
Type of Construction	B-39
Type of Structure (See <i>Units in Structure</i>)	
Type of Water Heater	B-39
Units in Structure	B-39
Usual Home Elsewhere	B-40
Utilities	B-40
Vacancy Status	B-40
Vacant Housing Units (See <i>Living Quarters</i>)	
Value	B-41
Vehicles Available	B-41
Water Supply	B-41
Year Householder Moved Into Unit	B-42
Year Structure Built	B-42
 DERIVED MEASURES	 B-42
Interpolation	B-42
Mean	B-42
Median	B-42
Percentages, Rates, and Ratios	B-43
Quartile	B-43

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE

Data on ability to read and write (literacy) were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14, which was asked of a sample of persons 5 years old and over. The data are shown in selected data products for persons 10 years old and over since persons younger than 10 years old have not yet completed the fifth grade and are more likely to be considered not literate only because of the limited exposure to schooling.

The question on ability to read and write was not limited to any particular language. The category, "able to read and write," included respondents who were able to read and write in Spanish, English, or any other language. The enumerators were instructed that a literate person must have the ability to read a letter from someone else and also write a letter. Persons who could only read and those who could write only their own names were classified as unable to read and write. Persons who reported their level of educational attainment to be high school graduate or higher were considered literate.

Comparability—This question has been in each decennial census since the United States government started conducting the census in Puerto Rico.

ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH

The data on ability to speak Spanish were derived from answers to questionnaire item 15a. Ability to speak English was reported in questionnaire item 15b as one of three categories: "Yes, easily," "Yes, with difficulty," or "No." These questions were asked on a sample basis.

The questions on language usage were intended to determine the extent to which Spanish and English are spoken in Puerto Rico. From these responses, it is possible to determine how many persons cannot speak Spanish and how many persons have difficulty speaking English or cannot speak English at all. The questions were not intended to determine which language was the person's main language.

Comparability—While the question on ability to speak English has been included on the census questionnaires for Puerto Rico since 1910, the question on ability to speak Spanish was added to the questionnaire for the first time in 1980.

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 4a was normally used to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year of birth response in question 4b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem in 1990.

Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1,

1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990 and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990 is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in Puerto Rico in every census. For the first time since 1960, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1950, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in Puerto Rico, (2) United States, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) U.S. citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who were enumerated using the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest grade of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Enumerators were instructed that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—In censuses prior to 1950, the only educational attainment question asked about basic literacy. The same literacy question was asked in 1990. Questions on educational attainment, in terms of years of school completed, were included from 1950 to 1980. In these censuses, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1950 census, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 22, 26, and 27, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business

- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the U.S. Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 22b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as

working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau may not be comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition,

the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. However, in virtually all of the tables in 1970 census volumes, data presented on children ever born assumed that single women were childless even though it was known that some of the women had had children. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to all women are not comparable between the 1970 reports and later census reports, since the 1980 and 1990 reports include data on children ever born to single women. Data presented for children ever born to women ever married are comparable between the 1990 census and previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as

"patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals;" in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes commonwealth prisons, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities.

Commonwealth Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards) operated by a commonwealth prison; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by municipios that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours.

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by municipio police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with incurable diseases and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively

long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico" and "Private."

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Federal,” “Commonwealth of Puerto Rico,” “Private,” and “Ownership not known.” Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as “Commonwealth of Puerto Rico,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Commonwealth of Puerto Rico,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in “noninstitutional group quarters” regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who have no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms.

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, and nonfarm migratory workers' camps.

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was “homeless.” If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20/21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990 by municipio and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during “street” enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was “homeless.”

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of “visible in street locations” if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, airports, and bus stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of Maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient, or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)
2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.”

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well-hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of Puerto Rico’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of Puerto Rico. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Municipios were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
5. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share

the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible in street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter and Street Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose

name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons classified as “consensually married.”

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter,

stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner/Compañero—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's

spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner/Compañero Household

An unmarried-partner/compañero household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner/compañero." An "unmarried partner/compañero" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner/compañero" in an "unmarried partner/compañero household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner/compañero." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 33 and 34. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc.

Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not commonwealth and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.

4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.
5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal, commonwealth, or local welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children; (3) money received under the food stamps program; and (4) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, commonwealth, municipio, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, commonwealth, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a

single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$20,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$20,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on

records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of Puerto Rico.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$1,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm

residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 29, 30, and 31 respectively. These questions were asked of a

sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were coded by clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Jacksonville, FL processing office. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since 1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary

and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in special 1990 tape files on occupation. This product contains all 501 occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any municipal, commonwealth, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded

private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the U.S. Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The place of work (city, town, or village) was asked as well as the municipio, Puerto Rico, State, or foreign country. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the location at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for municipios, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same municipio in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a municipio different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as Puerto Rico and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), municipios, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (Puerto Rico, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each municipio or municipio balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component municipios, large incorporated places, or municipios, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA.

In tabulations for some MSA/PMSA's, place-of-work locations may be identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of places, census designated places, or municipios that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in municipio of residence" and "outside municipio of residence."

In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in Puerto Rico and worked in New York). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980 although street address and ZIP Code were not asked in the 1990 census, due to changing data needs. Data on place of work from the 1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should

be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the U.S. Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The location where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the location at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days.

Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus, público, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., ferryboat riders in an area where there actually is no ferryboat service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where ferryboat service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the bus most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 24a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 25a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 24a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 25b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 24a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "consensually married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, consensually married persons) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Consensually Married—Includes persons living in a marital union without a civil or religious matrimonial contract and are classified as "now married;" they are reported

separately as "Consensually married." The category may also include couples who live together if they consider this category the most appropriate.

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the U.S. Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in Puerto Rico in every census since 1910.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PARENTS' PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on father's place of birth and mother's place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire items 11a and 11b, which were asked on a sample basis. Persons whose parents were born outside Puerto Rico or the United States were asked to report each parents' country of birth according to the international boundaries as recognized by the United States government on April 1, 1990. Persons not reporting parents' place of birth were assigned the responses reported by a sibling or allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. If parents' place of birth was allocated as outside Puerto Rico or the United States, they were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born elsewhere, country not specified.”

In most tabulations, selected countries of birth including the United States, are shown for the parents of persons born in Puerto Rico. For persons living in Puerto Rico in 1990 but born in the United States, the tabulations show the number of persons whose parents were born in Puerto Rico, the United States, or elsewhere.

Comparability—Data on parents' place of birth were not allocated for nonresponse in 1980.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked on a sample basis. The place of birth question asked respondents to report the municipio in Puerto Rico, the U.S. State, or the foreign country or territory where they were born. Persons born outside Puerto Rico were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or time of their departure, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as born outside Puerto Rico or the United States were not also allocated a specific country of birth, but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Persons born outside Puerto Rico are shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in selected data products were selected based on the number of respondents who chose to report that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on place of birth have been collected in each census of Puerto Rico since 1910. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's place of residence rather than the location of the hospital, if born in a hospital, was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of the 1970 and 1980 U.S. data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. This change may have some effect on data for municipios that are adjacent to metropolitan areas or are a part of metropolitan areas that cross municipio boundaries.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 33 and 34. (For more information, see the discussion under “Income in 1989.”) Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey

of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. Therefore, the thresholds used for Puerto Rico are the same as those used for the United States. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.	8,076									
Householder under 65 years. . .	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey for the United States. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.
2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that

in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12b, which asked for location of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 12a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Persons living in Puerto Rico in 1985 were asked to report the name of the municipio and the name of the city, town or village where they lived. Persons living in the United States in 1985 were asked to report the names of the State, county, and city, town, or village where they lived. All other persons were asked to report the name of the foreign country or territory where they were living on that date.

Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various municipios and metropolitan areas in Puerto Rico. The movement between the various States and local areas in the United States and the municipios and other smaller areas in Puerto Rico can also be determined.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response, not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members, were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in Puerto Rico," includes persons who lived in Puerto Rico in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into two groups according to their 1985 residence: "Same municipio" and "Different municipio." Persons living in the United States in 1985 are usually shown separately and individual regions or States may be shown. The category, "Elsewhere," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the U.S. Armed Forces and their dependents.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA's, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by movers within or between central cities and suburbs of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different municipio or different MSA/PMSA may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and

categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960, 1970, and 1980 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse, not assigned based on information from other family members, was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES BETWEEN 1980 AND 1990

The data on residence in the United States between 1980 and 1990 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 13a, 13b, 13c, and 13d. These questions were asked of a sample of persons 5 years old and over. Those who reported having lived in the United States for 6 or more consecutive months during the last 10 years were asked to report the year they came or returned to Puerto Rico the last time, how long they stayed, and their activity while in the United States.

Tabulations generally show year of return to Puerto Rico for persons born in Puerto Rico, year of arrival or return for persons born outside Puerto Rico, and length of stay; these data are shown for persons 5 years old and over. In addition, main activity while in the United States (in the Armed Forces, working at a job or business, attending school or college, or something else) is shown separately for male and female persons 16 years old and over.

Comparability—Similar data were collected in the 1970 and 1980 censuses. However, the reference period for the residence in the United States for the 1970 census was limited to the last 5 years. In addition, the length of stay was indicated as "6 or more months" in 1970 and "6 or more consecutive months" in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. As a result, the 1970 data may include persons who reported several visits during the last 5 years, each consisting of less than 6 months, as an overall stay of 6 or more months. Data on activity were tabulated for persons 14 years old and over in 1970 and for persons 16 years old and over in 1980 and 1990. Data on residence in the United States was not allocated in 1970 or in 1980.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and U.S. Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for U.S. Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a “regular” public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to “include only pre-kindergarten, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree” as regular school. Enumerator instructions further specified that enrollment in a vocational trade or business school, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age and sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either “public school, public college” or “private school, private college.” The enumerator instructions defined a public school as “any school or college controlled and supported by a local, municipio, commonwealth, or Federal government.” Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who indicated both “public” and “private” are edited to the first entry, “public.”

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” “elementary,” “high school,” or “college” according to their response to question 10 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing pre-kindergarten or less were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not 8th grade, were classified as enrolled in elementary school (1st to 8th grade). Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in “college.” Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving “NO DIPLOMA” were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under “Educational Attainment.”)

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1910; grade attended was first asked in 1950; type of school was first asked in 1960.

Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and 1970 to 1990 censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date. In 1960, the reference period was between January 1 and the date of enumeration.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930, 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons 5 to 29, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980 and 1990. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1950 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school attended. Enrollment by grade or year from kindergarten through college could be identified. In 1970, nursery school was added to the levels of school separately identified. In 1980, nursery school was replaced by pre-kindergarten.

From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under “Educational Attainment.”) The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census was a single question on highest grade or degree completed.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a “public” or “private” school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to “public,” “parochial,” and “other private.” In the 1980 census, “private, church related” and “private, not church related” replaced “parochial” and “other private.” In the 1990 census, only two categories were used—“Public” and “Private.”

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, commonwealth, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses because of differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution

and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census of Puerto Rico.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 18a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons

who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 18a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 18b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 18a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 18c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 18b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 18c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans' Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans' benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (18a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty

status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the U.S. Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 18c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The data on vocational training were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21a and 21b. These questions were asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Vocational training is a school program designed to prepare a person for work in a specific occupational field. Persons were counted as having vocational training if they had completed requirements for a vocational training program at a trade school, business school, hospital, or other school for occupational training.

Instructions given to enumerators distinguished vocational training from academic training and on-the-job training. Vocational training could be in such fields as carpentry, electronics, nursing or accounting if a bachelor's degree would not be granted for the training. Vocational training at a person's place of work includes programs designed to teach new skills. Instruction could be provided by a company teacher or a professional vocational educator at the company or at another location. Vocational training in high school was included if it was in an organized program of study and was intended to provide a marketable skill upon graduation. Job Corp and correspondence courses were included also.

Individual courses for personal enrichment were not classified as vocational training (for example, a single typing course compared to a business program with many courses). On-the-job training was excluded since its purpose is to provide instruction for specific job duties. Other types of training excluded from vocational training were college courses applicable towards a bachelor's degree, single courses not part of an organized program, and Armed Forces basic training.

Persons who had completed a vocational training program were asked to indicate one of the following types of school at which the training was received: business school, trade school, or junior college; high school vocational program; training program at place of work; or other school.

Comparability—The vocational training question was first asked in the 1970 census. The question was changed in 1980 to list specific types of vocational schools. In 1990

and 1980, persons who reported they had completed the requirements for a vocational training program were asked an additional question about the specific type of school where the training was received. In 1970, a different question was asked of respondents who reported they had completed a vocational training program. They were asked to designate their main field of vocational training.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 32, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 32b. Question 32b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 32a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the U.S. Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 32c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 22b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to Puerto Rico to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in Puerto Rico. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside Puerto Rico before becoming residents of Puerto Rico have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in Puerto Rico. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of Puerto Rico. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census since 1910. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in Puerto Rico were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.) Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for

nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, and barracks.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contain 9 or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of 10 unrelated persons), they are classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contain eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, they are classified as housing units.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are

open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H10b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes. Data for this item exclude units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture. (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

AIR CONDITIONING

The data on air conditioning were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Air conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation which air-conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air conditioning for a group of apartments. A system with individual room controls is a central system. A room unit is an individual air conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

Comparability—Data on air conditioning were collected for the first time in the 1980 census. In 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

BATHTUB OR SHOWER

The data on bathtub or shower were obtained from questionnaire item H4b, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A bathtub or shower must be connected permanently to piped water and located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Comparability—Since 1970 a separate question on bathtub or shower has been asked in Puerto Rico. In 1970 and 1980, the question referred to bathtub or shower in the building where the housing unit was located, and data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, the question asks for bathtub or shower inside the unit, and the data are shown for all housing units.

BATHROOMS

The data on bathrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A complete bathroom is a room with a flush toilet, a bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot and cold or only cold water. A half-bathroom has at least a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated, but does not need to be in the same room. The category "None" consists of units with no bathroom facilities.

Comparability—Similar data were collected in the 1980 census. In 1980, data on bathrooms were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a U.S. 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT ON PROPERTY

The data for commercial establishment on property were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A commercial establishment must be easily recognizable from the outside. It will usually have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barbershop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on commercial establishment on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDITION OF HOUSING UNIT

The data on condition of housing unit were obtained from questionnaire item H30, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was collected on a sample basis. It serves as an indicator of the quality of housing. The answers to this question indicate how many living quarters may not provide adequate shelter and, in their present condition, endanger the health, safety, or well-being of their occupants.

The enumerators judged the condition by observation, on the basis of instructions regarding the extent, degree and type of visible defects. The criteria dealt mainly with weather tightness, extent of disrepair, hazards to physical safety of the occupants, and inadequate or make-shift construction. Defects which would be revealed only by a more thorough inspection than is possible during a census or would be recognized only by a person with fairly thorough knowledge of construction, were not included in the standards by which condition was rated.

The enumerators were instructed to judge each unit on the basis of its own physical characteristics, regardless of the neighborhood, the attractiveness or dreariness of the unit, the degree of crowding, the housekeeping standards of the occupants, or other considerations unrelated to the physical condition.

All living quarters were classified as either of adequate or inadequate original construction. A living quarters was considered to be of adequate original construction if it was initially built with traditional materials (wood, poured concrete, etc.), and it had no serious structural deficiencies or it did not endanger the safety of the occupants. Living quarters classified as of adequate original construction were further classified as either sound, deteriorating, or dilapidated.

"Sound" housing was defined as having no defects or only slight defects of a type normally corrected in the course of regular maintenance. These defects do not affect the weather tightness of the living quarters nor do they endanger the safety or health of the occupants. Examples are: slight damage to doors or shutters; moderately rusted roof; slight wear on floors, doorsill, door frames, window sills, or window frames; small cracks in walls; and lack of paint.

"Deteriorating" housing had intermediate defects which needed repairs beyond the scope of ordinary maintenance. Intermediate defects indicated the need for repairs so that the living quarters continues to provide safe and adequate shelter. Examples include: rotted, broken, or missing material over a small area of the walls or roof; rotted or unsafe steps or balconies; deeply worn floors, door frames, or stairs; a badly rusted or leaking roof; and loose or broken shutters or doors.

A "dilapidated" unit no longer provided safe and adequate shelter. It had one or more critical defects, such as broken or missing material over a large area of the foundation, exterior walls, roof, floors, etc; a badly sagging roof, wall, or floors; extensive termite damage; or had a large number of intermediate defects.

"Inadequate original construction" applied to units built largely of makeshift or scrap materials (scrap lumber or sheet metal, packing boxes, etc.) or that had no foundation with walls resting directly on the ground, or had a dirt floor. The term also applied to shacks, huts, sheds, tents, and similar buildings unsuitable for residential use, but used as a place of residence.

Limitation of the Data—Data on condition of housing units should be used with extreme caution. Extensive evaluation after the 1960 United States Census showed the condition ratings to be inaccurate and unreliable. Data from the 1990 Puerto Rico Content Reinterview Study will provide information on this item.

Comparability—Data on condition of housing unit have been collected since 1940. From 1940 to 1970, data on condition of housing units were presented together with plumbing facilities. In 1980, these data were shown separately and only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H29, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H25 and H26.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H5, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done in the United States prior to the 1980 and 1990 census indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated. The same situation may also be true for Puerto Rico.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all condominium units, and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant-year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970, 1980, and 1990, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis in Puerto Rico. In 1990, the question was asked on a sample basis in the United States.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 3 or more cuerdas. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent" in census products containing sample data.)

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "less than \$60" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in Puerto Rico has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

COOKING FUEL

The data on cooking fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H19, which was asked at all occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The category, "Gas," includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system that serves the neighborhood, commonly known as utility gas; also included is bottled, tank, or LP gas stored in tanks or bottles which are refilled or exchanged when empty. The category, "Other," includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, charcoal, wood, as well as coal dust, briquettes, etc.

Comparability—Similar data were collected in 1980.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H10a and H10b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if it is either: (1) on a property of at least 3 cuerdas from which \$500 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989 or (2) on a property of 10 or more cuerdas from which at least \$100 of agricultural products were sold in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant units are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) and the size of its property meet the above criteria. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on number of cuerdas and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—The defining criteria for farm residence in 1990 differ from those used in the 1980 census. For 1980, a housing unit was classified as a farm if it was located on a property of: (1) 3 or more cuerdas from which any agricultural products were sold in 1979, or (2) less than 3 cuerdas from which at least \$100 worth of agricultural products were sold in 1979. The 1990 definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture.

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, charcoal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of oil, charcoal, and other fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed."

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to

the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H27d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property, houses on 3 or more cuerdas, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 3 or more cuerdas. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H20, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H27b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H27b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 3 or more cuerdas, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 3 or more cuerdas. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H27a and H28a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 census, but not in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 3 cuerdas. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a commercial establishment or medical office, houses on 3 or more cuerdas, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 3 or more cuerdas. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a commercial establishment or medical office.

NUMBER OF CUERDAS

Data on number of cuerdas were obtained from questionnaire items H7a and H10a. Question H7a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H10a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H7a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 3 or more cuerdas. The intent of this item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 3 or more cuerdas from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H10a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 3 cuerdas, 3 to 9 cuerdas, or 10 or more cuerdas. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H10b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H7a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of cuerdas was obtained.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire items H4a through 4d, which were asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. In Puerto Rico, complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold (or only cold) piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three plumbing facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold (or only cold) piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet inside the building, for the exclusive use of the residents of the unit being enumerated. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Also in 1990, the facilities must be located inside the unit. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989.

Real estate taxes include taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H27c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile

homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property, houses on 3 or more cuerdas, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 3 or more cuerdas. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H28a and H28b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H28a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H28b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all

second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H28a and blank in question H28b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H24 through H29 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, charcoal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 3 cuerdas without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property), and owner-occupied condominiums. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for condominiums for the first time in 1990.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, and condominiums.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. In Puerto Rico, a public sewer is part of the Aqueduct and Sewer Authority System which operates under the commonwealth government. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means," includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample

basis. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system". In a majority of cases in Puerto Rico, the water is supplied by the Aqueduct and Sewer Authority System, but it also may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by an individual well. A source of water may be "A cistern, tanks, or drums" in which rain water is collected. The category "A spring or some other source..." includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied housing units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data.

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as a resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category.

"Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1910. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

TOILET FACILITIES

The data on toilet facilities were obtained from questionnaire items H4c and H4d, which were asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A flush toilet is connected to piped water and is emptied into a main sewer, a septic tank or a cesspool.

Comparability—Since 1940, a separate question on presence of toilet facilities has been asked in Puerto Rico. In 1970 and 1980, the question referred to toilet facilities in the building where the unit was located. In 1990, the question asked for toilet facilities inside the unit. For the

three censuses, if the unit did not have a flush toilet, the respondents were asked to identify the type of toilet facilities they had. In 1970, only a sample of the units were asked to provide that identification. In 1970 and 1980, data on toilet facilities were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

The data on type of construction were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at all housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units were classified according to the construction of the major part of the structure. Concrete walls referred to walls of poured concrete, concrete blocks, or stone. Units in structure with concrete walls were classified by type of roof over the main part of the structure: (1) "With concrete slab roof" or (2) "With wood frame roof." A concrete slab roof may be covered with waterproof roofing materials. A wood frame roof may be covered by sheet metal, wood with asphalt shingles, or other materials.

In units with wood frame walls, the basic supporting material of the outer walls is wood, which may be covered with wood boards, plywood, or other materials. Units with wood frame walls were classified by type of foundation: (1) "With concrete foundation" or (2) "With wood stilt foundation." A concrete foundation most commonly is poured concrete or concrete blocks; it may be stone or concrete posts or columns. A wood stilt foundation ordinarily consists of wooden posts. "Mixed concrete and wood walls" referred to outer walls with concrete and wood. "Other type of construction" is anything not described above. It includes makeshift construction and buildings of mixed types of constructions.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1940. The 1940 and 1950 censuses used the term "exterior materials." Beginning in 1960, the term was changed to "type of construction." In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

TYPE OF WATER HEATER

The data on type of water heater were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. An electric tank-type water heater stores hot water which can be used in the kitchen sink, bathtub or shower, or in the laundry room. A shower water heater is an electrical device that provides hot water only in the shower. A solar water heater is a system that utilizes the energy available in sunlight to gain and store heat and can provide hot water at the kitchen sink, bathtub or shower, or at the laundry room.

Comparability—Data on energy used by tank-type water heaters were collected in the 1980 census. The 1980 data are not comparable to the 1990 data.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores or office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other structure; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house which contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built are also included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure which has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units. The 1980 category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category, "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere were obtained from questionnaire item E, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere were tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H24a through H24d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H24a through H24c asked for the monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water). Question H24d asked for the yearly costs for other fuels (oil, charcoal, wood, kerosene, etc.). In the tabulations, this yearly amount is divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent" and vacant units offered either "for rent or for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year. Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/recreational/occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics were generally presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home is owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits is not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property.

Value is tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale-only housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units include only one-family houses on less than 3 cuerdas without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data for “specified” units exclude mobile homes, houses with a commercial establishment or medical office, houses on 3 or more cuerdas, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. A cuerda is approximately 0.97 acres.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more” is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on less than 3 cuerdas with no commercial establishment or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in Puerto Rico has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H23, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

WATER SUPPLY

The data on water supply (also referred to as “piped water”) were obtained from questionnaire item H4a, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Piped water means a supply of water is available at the sink, wash basin, bathtub, or shower.

Comparability—Since 1940, a separate question on piped water has been asked in Puerto Rico. In 1970 and 1980, the question referred to piped water in the building where the unit was located. In 1990, the question asked for piped

water inside the unit. In 1970 and 1980, data on piped water were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways:

(1) subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

Page 41

200

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

Confidentiality of the Data	C-1
Editing of Unacceptable Data	C-7
Errors in the Data	C-1
Estimation Procedure	C-5
Sample Design	C-1

INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in Puerto Rico was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

All of Puerto Rico was enumerated by the list/enumerate method. Each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed 100-percent questionnaires were collected or filled out through a personal interview by enumerators. All sample questionnaires or long forms were administered by personal visits. All housing units in Puerto Rico were sampled at a 1-in-6 sampling rate.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process was implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error

may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to underreport their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school

enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for Municipio A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample table lists Municipio A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0

percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of Municipio A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948/21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in Municipio A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in Municipio A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in Municipio A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in Municipio B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of Municipio B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of

table B is 0.86 percentage points. We find that Municipio B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between Municipio A and Municipio B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two municipios is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

$$= 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$$

or

$$4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in Municipio A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in Municipio B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE(1.07) = \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$$

$$= .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)]$$

or

$$1.02 \text{ to } 1.12$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within municipios. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed municipio boundaries. In small municipios with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire municipio to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The third stage applied 18 aggregate age-sex categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

ACCURACY OF THE DATA

STAGE II: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE III: AGE/SEX

Group	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the three estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in three stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories. The second stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The third stage could potentially use 20 tenure-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE III: TENURE/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 3 cuerdas of land, or presence of a commercial establishment on the premises.

STAGE III: TENURE/VALUE OR RENT—Con.

	Renter Rent
101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Coverage improvement programs were implemented during census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle.

Addresses were listed concurrent with enumeration. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups. Computer and clerical edits also contributed to improved coverage.

As a test of the feasibility of using an administrative records list to improve coverage, the Census Bureau obtained a list of residential customers from the Puerto Rico electric company, clerically matched addresses (for large multi-unit structures) on the list to the census address listing books and followed up on units identified on the electric company list but not in the census.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data

processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. The initial edit was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained

no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be

occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Ponce

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 percent or more
POPULATION		
Age.....	1.2	1.1
Sex.....	1.7	1.5
Marital status.....	1.2	1.0
Household type and relationship.....	1.4	1.2
Children ever born.....	3.0	2.8
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.1
Place of birth.....	2.5	2.3
Citizenship.....	2.1	1.8
Residence in 1985.....	2.4	2.2
Year of entry.....	3.2	2.7
Ability to speak Spanish and/ or English.....	1.5	1.3
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1
School enrollment.....	1.9	1.6
Ability to read and write.....	1.5	1.3
Vocational training.....	1.6	1.4
Length of last stay in the United States.....	3.3	2.7
School attendance.....	3.3	2.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.7	2.2
Household type.....	1.2	1.1
Family type.....	1.4	1.3
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.1
Group quarters.....	1.1	0.9
Employment status.....	1.2	1.1
Industry.....	1.2	1.1
Occupation.....	1.2	1.1
Class of worker.....	1.3	1.2
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.1
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1
Place of work.....	1.3	1.2
Means of transportation to work.....	1.3	1.1
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.3	1.2
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.3	1.2
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.1
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.7	1.4
HOUSING		
Age of householder.....	1.0	0.9
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	0.9
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.2
Tenure.....	1.3	1.1
Occupancy status.....	1.5	1.3
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0
Value.....	1.2	1.0
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.1
Type of construction.....	1.3	1.2
Condition of housing unit.....	1.4	1.4
Rooms, bedrooms, and bathrooms.....	1.2	1.1
Kitchen facilities.....	1.6	1.3
Cooking fuel.....	1.2	1.1
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.3
Type of water heater.....	1.2	1.1
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0
Air conditioning.....	1.4	1.2
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1
Vehicles available.....	1.2	1.1
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules.....	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in Puerto Rico was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census. As in previous censuses, persons in Puerto Rico specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence in Puerto Rico.

Persons with a usual residence outside Puerto Rico were not enumerated in the 1990 census of Puerto Rico. On the other hand, persons temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in Puerto Rico.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place that the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she happened to be staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in Puerto Rico, the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the U.S. Armed Forces—Members of the U.S. Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of U.S. Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the U.S. Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each U.S. Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipio in Puerto Rico or the locality in the United States that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipio in Puerto Rico or more than one locality in the United States, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the U.S. Bureau of the Census to the municipio in Puerto Rico or the locality in the United States in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipio in Puerto Rico or the locality in the United States named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to U.S. Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each U.S. Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on U.S. Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the U.S. overseas population.

Persons on U.S. Maritime Ships—Persons aboard U.S. maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in Puerto Rico, the United States, or its other territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in Puerto Rico, the United States, or its other territories.

3. The port of destination in Puerto Rico, the United States, or its other territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or was at sea between foreign ports.

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Commonwealth of Puerto Rico prisons; local jails; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—In some parts of the island, Hurricane Hugo displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 Census of Puerto Rico was conducted through a combination of self-enumeration and personal interview. This method, formerly known as conventional or door-to-door enumeration, is called list/enumerate.

Spanish-language short-form questionnaires were delivered to residences by the United States Postal Service (USPS) 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990) in an unaddressed packet. The questionnaire packet also included general information about the 1990 census and instructions to the respondents explaining how to complete the questionnaire. English-language questionnaires were available on request.

During the enumeration of housing units in Puerto Rico, enumerators used one of the following questionnaires:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as the 100-percent questions. (This questionnaire contained the same items as the questionnaire delivered by the USPS 1 week before Census Day, but was designed to be administered by the enumerator during personal interviews.)

2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to answer the long-form questionnaire. This form was used by enumerators during personal interviews; thus, there were no respondent instructions.

These forms were keyable documents similar in content to the stateside forms. The Puerto Rico forms, however, included a number of questions specifically designed to meet Puerto Rico's data needs. The sampling rate used in the 1990 Census of Puerto Rico required that one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) answer the long-form or sample questionnaire.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed their assigned areas, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires as required, picked up the completed short-form questionnaires delivered by the USPS, or completed a short-form questionnaire as necessary.

Field Followup

Followup enumerators visited those housing units for which questionnaires were missing and those initially identified as vacant to obtain a completed questionnaire or to verify the vacancy status of the unit as of Census Day.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—The enumerators conducted an initial check of the questionnaires for completeness and consistency. The census office staff performed additional coverage and edit checks. Those households whose questionnaires did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information were contacted by telephone or by personal visit during the Field Followup operation to obtain the missing information or rectify the inconsistencies.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a

special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for homeless persons, with sleeping facilities (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway, neglected, and homeless children.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.
4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families, and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of the "homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the New York Regional Census Center (RCC) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33(L) PR(S)) to the mayor of each municipio requesting that he/she identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as churches, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).

2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.
5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC to the municipios emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from other informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the municipios. All municipios were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex question by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by each municipio. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night). This operation was aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus stations. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The Puerto Rico questionnaires were processed in a section of the Census Bureau Processing Office in

Jacksonville, Florida specifically set up for the processing of keyable documents. For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator had been indicated by marking the answers in predesignated boxes.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires passed through a check-in procedure upon their arrival at the processing office. Selected written entries on both the short and long forms were coded clerically. The coded information included written entries for industry and occupation, migration, place of birth, and household relationship. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed. After all coding operations were completed, the short and long forms were keyed. The resulting file was sent to the Census Bureau headquarters for computer editing, weighting, and tabulating operations.

APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

(No Respondent Instructions were provided for the long-form questionnaire.)

OMB No. 0607-0656: Approval Expires 12/31/90

FORM D-2A PR(E) <div style="text-align: center;"> 1990 CENSUS OF PUERTO RICO </div>		<div style="font-size: small;">U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS</div> <p>NOTICE — Response to this inquiry is required by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). By the same law, your report to the Census Bureau is confidential. It may be seen only by sworn Census Bureau employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.</p> <h3 style="text-align: center;">INTRODUCTION</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FOR PERSONAL VISIT Hello, my name is <i>(Your name)</i> and I'm from the United States Census Bureau. This is my identification (PAUSE) and here's some information about the purpose of my visit. (Give respondent copy of Privacy Act Notice). <div style="margin-left: 40px;"> NEXT: Ask the questions at the top of the listing page. Obtain a completed form from each address. </div> • FOR TELEPHONE INTERVIEW Hello, my name is <i>(Your name)</i> and I'm calling for the United States Census Bureau. Have I reached <i>(Read address)?</i> <div style="margin-left: 40px;"> If YES — We are taking the 1990 Census of Puerto Rico and our records show that we have not been able to obtain a census form for this address. I'd like to complete the form now over the telephone. For the average household, this interview should take about 31 minutes. If NO — Excuse me, I might have dialed the wrong number. Is this <i>(Read phone number)?</i> </div> 			
FOR CENSUS USE					
A1. DO code	A2. Unit ID	A3. ARA	A4. Block	B. Map spot	C. Form type <div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">L</div>
D. Population	E. Type of Unit <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; font-size: small;"> <div>Occupied</div> <div>Vacant</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; font-size: x-small;"> <div>3 <input type="checkbox"/> First Form</div> <div>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Regular</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; font-size: x-small;"> <div>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation</div> <div>2 <input type="checkbox"/> UHE</div> </div>	F1. Complete after			F2. Coverage
		1 <input type="checkbox"/> LR 3 <input type="checkbox"/> MV 5 <input type="checkbox"/> TC 7 <input type="checkbox"/> PØ 9 <input type="checkbox"/> SM 2 <input type="checkbox"/> P/F 4 <input type="checkbox"/> ED 6 <input type="checkbox"/> RE 8 <input type="checkbox"/> IA 0 <input type="checkbox"/> P1			1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1a
G. Mailing address — <i>Number, street, apartment number or location, rural route and box, post office box</i>					
City		Municipio		PUERTO RICO	ZIP Code
H. Method of completion — Mark (X) ONE box 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Personal visit 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone		I. Respondent's name		J. Respondent's telephone number <div style="text-align: center;">(809)</div>	
O. CERTIFICATION — I certify that the entries I have made on this questionnaire are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.					
Enumerator's signature				Date	
Crew leader's initials		Date		CLD number	
NOTES					

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

1a. Please give me the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, give me the name of each person. Begin with the household member in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start with any adult household member. Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE listed above is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, mark (X) this box ☐ **and ask — Where do these people usually live? DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED IN ITEM G ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State or Puerto Rico	ZIP Code
County/Municipio/Foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1	PERSON 2
	Last name	Last name
	First name Middle initial	First name Middle initial
<p>Do not ask for Person 1.</p> <p>2. How is . . . related to (Person 1)?</p> <p>Mark (X) ONE box for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, mark (X) the box and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>	<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson/stepdaughter</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative ↗</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>-----</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child</p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate, roommate</p> <p>10 <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner/Compañero</p> <p>11 <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative</p>
<p>3. Is . . . male or female?</p> <p>Mark (X) ONE box for each person.</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>
<p>4. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. How old is . . . ?</p> <p>(Age should be as of April 1, 1990.)</p> <p>If unknown, say —</p> <p>Please give me your best estimate.</p> <p>Print the age in the boxes.</p> <p>b. In what year was . . . born?</p> <p>Print the year of birth in the boxes.</p>	<p>a. Age <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></div></p> <p>b. Year of birth <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 60px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;">1</div></p>	<p>a. Age <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></div></p> <p>b. Year of birth <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 60px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;">1</div></p>
<p>5. Is . . . now married, consensually married, widowed, divorced, separated, or has . . . never been married?</p> <p>Mark (X) ONE box for each person.</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Now married</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Consensually married</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Never married</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Now married</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Consensually married</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Never married</p>

NOW PLEASE ASK QUESTIONS H1a—H30b FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 5px;"> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Stepson/stepdaughter</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Other relative</div> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 150px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> </div>	
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 5px;"> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Housemate, roommate</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner/Compañero</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative</div> </div>	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female </div> </div>	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> a. Age <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> </div> </div> <div> b. Year of birth <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px; text-align: center;">1</div> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> </div> </div> </div>	
<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 5px;"> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Now married</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Consensually married</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Widowed</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Divorced</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Separated</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Never married</div> </div>	

H1a. When you told me the names of persons living here on April 1, did you leave anyone out because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

- 1 ☐ Yes — Determine if you should add the person(s) based on the instructions for Question 1a.
 2 ☐ No

b. When you told me the names of persons living here on April 1, did you include anyone even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

- 1 ☐ Yes — Determine if you should delete the person(s) based on the instructions for Question 1a.
 2 ☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- 1 ☐ A mobile home or trailer
 2 ☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
 3 ☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
 4 ☐ A building with 2 apartments
 5 ☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
 6 ☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
 7 ☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
 8 ☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
 9 ☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
 10 ☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this (house/apartment)? Count living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, and bedrooms, but do NOT count bathrooms, balconies, foyers, or halls.

- 1 ☐ 1 room 6 ☐ 6 rooms
 2 ☐ 2 rooms 7 ☐ 7 rooms
 3 ☐ 3 rooms 8 ☐ 8 rooms
 4 ☐ 4 rooms 9 ☐ 9 or more rooms
 5 ☐ 5 rooms

H4a. Is there hot and cold piped water in this (house/apartment)?

- 1 ☐ Yes, hot and cold piped water
 2 ☐ No, only cold piped water
 3 ☐ No piped water — Skip to H4d

b. Is there a bathtub or shower in this (house/apartment)?

- 1 ☐ Yes
 2 ☐ No bathtub or shower

c. Is there a flush toilet in this (house/apartment)?

- 1 ☐ Yes — Skip to H5
 2 ☐ No — Go to H4d

d. What type of toilet facilities do you have?

- 1 ☐ Privy
 2 ☐ Other or none

H5. Is this (house/apartment) part of a condominium? A CONDOMINIUM is a building or development with individually owned apartments or houses, having commonly owned areas and grounds.

- 1 ☐ Yes
 2 ☐ No

H6. Is this (house/apartment) —

- 1 ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
 2 ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
 3 ☐ Rented for cash rent?
 4 ☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

Ask only if this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H7a. Is this house on a property of 3 or more cuerdas?

- 1 ☐ Yes
 2 ☐ No

b. Is any part of the property used as:

- | | Yes | No |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) A commercial establishment? | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (2) A medical office? | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (3) Other professional office? | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> |

Ask only if someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H8. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this (house and lot/condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale?

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$10,000 | 14 <input type="checkbox"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999 |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 | 15 <input type="checkbox"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999 |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999 | 16 <input type="checkbox"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999 |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999 | 17 <input type="checkbox"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999 |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999 | 18 <input type="checkbox"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 | 19 <input type="checkbox"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 | 20 <input type="checkbox"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999 |
| 8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 | 21 <input type="checkbox"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999 |
| 9 <input type="checkbox"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 | 22 <input type="checkbox"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999 |
| 10 <input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 | 23 <input type="checkbox"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999 |
| 11 <input type="checkbox"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 | 24 <input type="checkbox"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999 |
| 12 <input type="checkbox"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 | 25 <input type="checkbox"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999 |
| 13 <input type="checkbox"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 | 26 <input type="checkbox"/> \$500,000 or more |

Ask only if RENT IS PAID for this house or apartment —

H9. What is the monthly rent?

If rent is NOT PAID BY THE MONTH, see your job instructions on how to figure a monthly rent.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$60 | 14 <input type="checkbox"/> \$350 to \$374 |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> \$60 to \$79 | 15 <input type="checkbox"/> \$375 to \$399 |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> \$80 to \$99 | 16 <input type="checkbox"/> \$400 to \$424 |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> \$100 to \$124 | 17 <input type="checkbox"/> \$425 to \$449 |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> \$125 to \$149 | 18 <input type="checkbox"/> \$450 to \$474 |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> \$150 to \$174 | 19 <input type="checkbox"/> \$475 to \$499 |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> \$175 to \$199 | 20 <input type="checkbox"/> \$500 to \$549 |
| 8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$200 to \$224 | 21 <input type="checkbox"/> \$550 to \$599 |
| 9 <input type="checkbox"/> \$225 to \$249 | 22 <input type="checkbox"/> \$600 to \$649 |
| 10 <input type="checkbox"/> \$250 to \$274 | 23 <input type="checkbox"/> \$650 to \$699 |
| 11 <input type="checkbox"/> \$275 to \$299 | 24 <input type="checkbox"/> \$700 to \$749 |
| 12 <input type="checkbox"/> \$300 to \$324 | 25 <input type="checkbox"/> \$750 to \$999 |
| 13 <input type="checkbox"/> \$325 to \$349 | 26 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 or more |

Please continue onto the next page.

FOR ENUMERATOR USE

C1. Vacancy status

- 1 ☐ For rent
 2 ☐ For sale only
 3 ☐ Rented or sold, not occupied
 4 ☐ For seas/rec/occ
 5 ☐ For migrant workers
 6 ☐ Other vacant

C2. Is this unit boarded up?

- 1 ☐ Yes
 2 ☐ No

D. Months vacant

- 1 ☐ Less than 1
 2 ☐ 1 up to 2
 3 ☐ 2 up to 6
 4 ☐ 6 up to 12
 5 ☐ 12 up to 24
 6 ☐ 24 or more

<p><i>If respondent reported living in an apartment building, skip to H11.</i></p> <p>H10a. Is this house on —</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 3 cuerdas?</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 to 9 cuerdas?</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 or more cuerdas?</p>	<p>H14. Do you get water from —</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> A public system?</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> An individual well?</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> A cistern, tanks, or drums?</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> A spring or some other source, such as a river, irrigation canal, etc.?</p>	<p>H18. What type of water heater do you have in this (house/apartment)?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Electric — tank type</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Shower</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Solar</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> None</p>
<p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1 to \$99</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> \$100 to \$499</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> \$500 to \$999</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> \$2,500 or more</p>	<p>H15. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, connected to public sewer</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> No, use other means</p>	<p>H19. Which fuel is used MOST for cooking?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Electricity</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Gas</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
<p>H11. When did (Person listed in column 1 on page 2) move into this (house/apartment)?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1989 or 1990</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1985 to 1988</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 1980 to 1984</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> 1970 to 1979</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> 1960 to 1969</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> 1959 or earlier</p>	<p>H16. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this (house/apartment) were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> No bedroom</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 bedroom</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 bedrooms</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 bedrooms</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 bedrooms</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 or more bedrooms</p>	<p>H20. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>H12. About when was this building first built?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1989 or 1990</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1985 to 1988</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 1980 to 1984</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> 1970 to 1979</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> 1960 to 1969</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> 1950 to 1959</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> 1940 to 1949</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> 1939 or earlier</p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>	<p>H21. Do you have air conditioning?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, a central air conditioning system</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>H22. Do you have a telephone in this (house/apartment)?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>H13. Which best describes the construction material of this building?</p> <p><i>Read categories and mark (X) only ONE box.</i></p> <p>Concrete walls (poured concrete, concrete blocks, stone, etc.)</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> With concrete slab roof</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> With wood frame roof</p> <p>Wood frame walls</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> With concrete foundation, poured concrete, etc.</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> With wood stilt foundation</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed concrete and wood walls</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other type of construction material</p>	<p>H17. How many bathrooms do you have? A COMPLETE bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water. A HALF bathroom has a flush toilet AND a wash basin with piped water.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Only half bathrooms</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 complete bathroom</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s)</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms</p>	<p>H23. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of this household?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 or more</p>

<p>H24. What is the average monthly cost for electricity for this (house/apartment)?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> \$ _____ .00 Average monthly cost </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No charge or electricity not used</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Ask questions H25 TO H29, if this is a one-family house, a condominium or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING, otherwise go to H30.</i></p>	<p>H28a. Is there a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — Skip to H29</p>
<p>b. What is the average monthly cost for gas for this (house/apartment)?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> \$ _____ .00 Average monthly cost </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No charge or gas not used</p>	<p>H25. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> \$ _____ .00 Yearly amount — Dollars </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> None</p>	<p>b. How much is the regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> \$ _____ .00 Monthly amount — Dollars </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> No regular payment required</p>
<p>c. What is the average monthly cost for water for this (house/apartment)?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> \$ _____ .00 Average monthly cost </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No charge</p>	<p>H26. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> \$ _____ .00 Yearly amount — Dollars </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> None</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Ask ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —</i></p> <p>H29. What is the monthly condominium fee?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> \$ _____ .00 Monthly amount — Dollars </div>
<p>d. What is the yearly cost for oil, charcoal, kerosene, wood, etc. for this (house/apartment)?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> \$ _____ .00 Yearly cost </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No charge or these fuels not used</p>	<p>H27a. Is there a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, contract to purchase</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> No — Skip to H28a</p> </div> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <p style="margin-left: 0;">Go to H27b</p> </div>	<p>H30. MARK FROM OBSERVATION</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CONDITION OF THIS HOUSING UNIT —</p> <p>a. Original construction</p> <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Adequate</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate</p> </div>
	<p>b. How much is the regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> \$ _____ .00 Monthly amount — Dollars </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> No regular payment required — Skip to H28a</p>	<p>b. IF "ADEQUATE" — present condition is —</p> <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Sound</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorating</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Dilapidated</p> </div>
	<p>c. Does the regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?</p> <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, taxes included in payment</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required</p> </div>	
	<p>d. Does the regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?</p> <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, insurance included in payment</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No, insurance paid separately or no insurance</p> </div>	

Please turn to page 6.

PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
<p>Last name First name Middle initial</p> <p>6. Where was ... born? Mark (X) the appropriate box and print the name of municipio, State, or foreign country.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Puerto Rico — Print name of municipio →</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> United States — Print name of U.S. State →</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Elsewhere — Print name of foreign country →</p> <p>7. If the answer to question 6 appears in one of the first two "Yes" categories listed below, mark (X) the appropriate "Yes" category. Otherwise, ask — Is ... a CITIZEN of the United States? That is, does ... have at least one American parent or is ... a citizen by naturalization?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico — Skip to 9</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, born in the United States, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> No, not a citizen of the United States</p> <p>8. When did ... come to Puerto Rico to stay? If entered country more than once, ask — What is the latest year?</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1987 to 1990 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 1970 to 1974</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1985 or 1986 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 1965 to 1969</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1982 to 1984 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 1960 to 1964</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 1980 or 1981 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 1950 to 1959</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> 1975 to 1979 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Before 1950</p> <p>9. At any time since February 1, 1990, has ... attended regular school or college? Include only pre-kindergarten, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. If "Yes," ask — Public or private?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> No, has not attended since February 1</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, public school, public college</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, private school, private college</p> <p>10. How much school has ... COMPLETED? Read categories if person is unsure. Mark (X) ONE box for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the previous grade attended or highest degree received.</p> <p>30 <input type="checkbox"/> No school completed</p> <p>31 <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-kindergarten</p> <p>32 <input type="checkbox"/> Kindergarten</p> <p>Grades 1—11</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1st 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4th 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 7th 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 10th</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2nd 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5th 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 8th 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 11th</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3rd 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 6th 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 9th</p> <p>12 <input type="checkbox"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA</p> <p>13 <input type="checkbox"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)</p> <p>14 <input type="checkbox"/> Some college but no degree</p> <p>15 <input type="checkbox"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program</p> <p>16 <input type="checkbox"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program</p> <p>17 <input type="checkbox"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)</p> <p>18 <input type="checkbox"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)</p> <p>19 <input type="checkbox"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)</p> <p>20 <input type="checkbox"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)</p> <p>11a. Where was ...'s father born?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Puerto Rico</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> United States</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Elsewhere — Print name of foreign country →</p>	<p>11b. Where was ...'s mother born?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Puerto Rico</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> United States</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Elsewhere — Print name of foreign country →</p> <p>12a. If person was born after April 1, 1985, mark (X) that box without asking 12a, and go to next person. Did ... live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Skip to 13a</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>b. Where did ... live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</p> <p>(1) Print Puerto Rico or the name of the U.S. State or foreign country →</p> <p>If foreign country, print answer above and skip to 13a.</p> <p>(2) Print the name of the municipio in Puerto Rico or the name of the county in the U.S. →</p> <p>(3) Print the name of the city, town, or village →</p> <p>13a. During the last 10 years did ... live in the United States at any time for a period of 6 or more consecutive months?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — Skip to 14</p> <p>b. How long did ... live in the United States during the last period of 6 or more months?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 months to a year 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 years</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 to 2 years 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 to 9 years</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 to 4 years 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 or more years</p> <p>c. When did ... come or return to Puerto Rico after that period in the U.S.?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1990 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 1987 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 1984</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1989 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 1986 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 1983</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 1988 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 1985 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 1980 to 1982</p> <p>d. During the last period ... lived in the United States for 6 or more months, what was ...'s main activity?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> In the U.S. Armed Forces</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Working at a job or business (either full or part time)</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Attending school or college</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Something else</p> <p>14. Does ... know how to read and write (in any language)?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>15a. Can ... speak Spanish?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>b. Can ... speak English? If "Yes," ask — Does ... speak English easily or with difficulty?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, easily</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, with difficulty</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>16. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM Mark (X) ONE box based on question 4.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person</p> <p>17. If this person is a female, ask — How many babies has ... ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count stepchildren or children ... has adopted.</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> None 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 9</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 10</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 11</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 or more</p>	<p>18a. Has ... ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? "Active duty" does NOT include training for the military Reserves or National Guard.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, now on active duty</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 19</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> No — Skip to 19</p> <p>b. Did ... serve on active duty during — Read each category and mark (X) each box for which the answer is "Yes."</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> September 1980 or later</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> May 1975 to August 1980</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> February 1955—July 1964</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947)</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918)</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Any other time</p> <p>c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has ... had?</p> <p>_____ Years</p> <p>19. Does ... have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —</p> <p>a. Limits the kind or amount of work ... can do at a job?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>b. Prevents ... from working at a job?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>20. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does ... have any difficulty —</p> <p>a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>21a. Has ... completed the requirements for a vocational training program at a trade school, business school, hospital or some other kind of school for occupational training? Do not include academic college courses.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — Skip to 22a</p> <p>b. At which kind of school was the training received?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Business school, trade school or junior college</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> High school vocational program</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Training program at place of work</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other school — Specify →</p> <p>22a. Did ... work at any time LAST WEEK, either full time or part time? Work includes part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm; it also includes active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces. Work does NOT include own housework, school work, or volunteer work.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — Skip to 26</p> <p>b. How many hours did ... work LAST WEEK at all jobs? Subtract any time off and add any overtime or extra hours worked.</p> <p>_____ Hours</p>	

23a. Where did . . . usually work LAST WEEK?

If . . . worked at more than one location, ask —

Where did . . . work most last week?

- 1 ☐ In U.S. State or foreign country — Skip to 23d
 2 ☐ In Puerto Rico — Continue with 23b

b. What is the name of the city, town, or village?

c. What is the name of the municipio?

Skip to 24a

d. What is the name of the U.S. State or foreign

24a. What type of transportation did . . . usually use to get to work LAST WEEK? If more than one method of transportation usually was used during the trip, mark (X) the box of the one used for most of the distance.

- 1 ☐ Car, truck, or van
 2 ☐ Bus
 3 ☐ Público
 4 ☐ Ferryboat
 5 ☐ Taxicab
 6 ☐ Motorcycle
 7 ☐ Bicycle
 8 ☐ Walked
 9 ☐ Worked at home — Skip to 29
 10 ☐ Other method

Ask only if "car, truck, or van" is marked in 24a.

b. How many people, including . . . , usually rode to work together LAST WEEK?

- 1 ☐ Drove alone
 2 ☐ 2 people
 3 ☐ 3 people
 4 ☐ 4 people
 5 ☐ 5 people
 6 ☐ 6 people
 7 ☐ 7 to 9 people
 8 ☐ 10 or more people

25a. What time did . . . usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK? "Usually" means on most days last week.

- 1 ☐ a.m.
 2 ☐ p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take . . . to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

 Minutes — Skip to 29

26. Was . . . on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

If "No," ask — Was . . . temporarily absent or on vacation from a job or business last week?

- 1 ☐ Yes, on layoff
 2 ☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
 3 ☐ No

27a. Has . . . been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- 1 ☐ Yes
 2 ☐ No — Skip to 28

b. Could . . . have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

If "No," ask — For what reason?

- 1 ☐ No, already has a job
 2 ☐ No, temporarily ill
 3 ☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
 4 ☐ Yes, could have taken a job

28. When did . . . last work, even for a few days?

- 1 ☐ 1990
 2 ☐ 1989
 3 ☐ 1988
 4 ☐ 1985 to 1987
 5 ☐ 1980 to 1984
 6 ☐ 1979 or earlier
 7 ☐ Never worked

Go to 29
 Skip to 33

29-31. The following questions ask about the job worked last week. If . . . had more than one job, describe the one . . . worked the most hours. If . . . didn't work, the questions refer to the most recent job or business since 1985.

29a. For whom did . . . work? If now on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, mark (X) this box and print the branch of the Armed Forces. If not Armed Forces, print the name of the company, business or other employer.

b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.

For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, retail bakery.

c. Is this mainly manufacturing, wholesale trade, retail trade, or something else?

- 1 ☐ Manufacturing
 2 ☐ Wholesale trade
 3 ☐ Retail trade
 4 ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)

30a. What kind of work was . . . doing?

For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, cake icer.

b. What were . . . 's most important activities or duties?

For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, icing cakes.

31. Was . . . — Read list. Mark (X) ONE box.

- 1 ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
 2 ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
 3 ☐ Municipal GOVERNMENT employee (city, municipio, etc.)
 4 ☐ Commonwealth GOVERNMENT employee
 5 ☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
 6 ☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
 7 ☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
 8 ☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

32a. Last year (1989), did . . . work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- 1 ☐ Yes
 2 ☐ No — Skip to 33

b. How many weeks did . . . work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

 Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did . . . usually work each week?

 Hours

33. The following questions are about income received during 1989? If an exact amount is not known, accept a best estimate. If net income in b, c, d or question 34 was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Did . . . earn income from wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips? Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

- 1 ☐ Yes — How much from all jobs? → \$.00
 2 ☐ No
 (Annual amount — Dollars)

b. Did . . . earn any income from (his/her) own nonfarm business, proprietorship, or partnership? Report net income after business expenses.

- 1 ☐ Yes — How much? → \$.00
 2 ☐ No
 (Annual amount — Dollars)

c. Did . . . earn any income from (his/her) own farm business? Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper. Report net income after operating expenses.

- 1 ☐ Yes — How much? → \$.00
 2 ☐ No
 (Annual amount — Dollars)

d. Did . . . receive any interest, dividends, net rental or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts? Include even small amounts credited to an account.

- 1 ☐ Yes — How much? → \$.00
 2 ☐ No
 (Annual amount — Dollars)

e. Did . . . receive any Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments? Include payments as a retired worker, dependent, or disabled worker.

- 1 ☐ Yes — How much? → \$.00
 2 ☐ No
 (Annual amount — Dollars)

f. Did . . . receive any income from government programs for Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), food stamps, or other public assistance or public welfare payments?

- 1 ☐ Yes — How much? → \$.00
 2 ☐ No
 (Annual amount — Dollars)

g. Did . . . receive any income from retirement, survivor, or disability pensions? Include payments from companies, unions, Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Do NOT include Social Security.

- 1 ☐ Yes — How much? → \$.00
 2 ☐ No
 (Annual amount — Dollars)

h. Did . . . receive any income from Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, or any other regular source of income? Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

- 1 ☐ Yes — How much? → \$.00
 2 ☐ No
 (Annual amount — Dollars)

34. Do not ask this question if 33a through 33h are complete. Instead, sum these entries and enter the amount below.

What was . . . 's total income in 1989?

- 0 ☐ None OR \$.00
 (Annual amount — Dollars)

Please turn to the next page and ask the questions for Person 2 on page 2. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

CHECKLIST AFTER THE INTERVIEW

DID YOU —

- 1.** ☐ Complete all appropriate items on the front cover?
- 2.** ☐ Complete as many of the census questions as possible, including the last resort questions?
- 3.** ☐ Complete the FOR ENUMERATOR USE section on page 3?
- 4.** ☐ Sign (certify) the questionnaire on the front cover?
- 5.** ☐ Make the necessary entries on the address listing page and map(s)?

CENSUS '90



2000
1000
500
0

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-2
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-5

The 1990 census data products for Puerto Rico, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the data center program has over 1,400 organizations (including 25 in Puerto Rico) to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires for Puerto Rico. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. One report, 1990 CPH-3, (see figure 2, page F-8), presents both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). In addition, there are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the United States, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and the Pacific territories under U.S. jurisdiction. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The content and geographic coverage of the Puerto Rico reports are listed in figure 2. Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-10 and F-11.

Redistricting Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, population 18 years old and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Most STF's have two file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 contain sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a single municipio, a group of municipios, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with metropolitan areas (MA's). (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

All printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published. Plans to prepare microfiche versions of selected other products were canceled, so that more products could be produced on CD-ROM.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Puerto Rico Redistricting file, an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks, and STF's 1A and 3A also are available on CD-ROM. The Census Bureau also offers on CD-ROM: PUMS Files and Census EEO File. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of municipio, MA, and place data from the Redistricting Data tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census block maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, CD-ROM, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate

the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by municipio (Puerto Rico's equivalent of a county for reporting statistics) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Map—This map of Puerto Rico presents the names and boundaries of the municipios, municipio subdivisions (barrios-pueblos, barrios, and subbarrios), and places. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, the map is printed on multiple page-size sheets in the following Puerto Rico reports: 1990 CPH-1-53, 1990 CPH-2-53, 1990 CPH-5-53, 1990 CP-1-53, 1990 CP-2-53, 1990 CH-1-53, and 1990 CH-2-53.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this municipio-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show the names and boundaries of the municipio subdivisions and places. The Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Urbanized Area Outline/Boundary Maps—Maps in this urbanized area-based series depict the boundaries of the urbanized area and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show the boundaries for Puerto Rico, municipios, municipio subdivisions, barrios, places, the map series subject area, and selected base features and their names at a small scale. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of the 1990 CPH-2 series and the Supplementary Report, *Population and Land Area of Urbanized Areas for the United States and Puerto Rico: 1990*.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this municipio-based series depict voting district boundaries and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show the boundaries and names of municipio subdivisions and places. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series will not be printed. Persons interested in this report are encouraged to use the TIGER/GICS™

tape file (which also will be available on CD-ROM) described below. Listings similar to the tables that would have been included in the report may be offered. Contact Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100.

The *Congressional District Atlas, 103rd Congress of the United States* is a two-volume, 1,200-page atlas depicting the boundaries and number of the districts for the 103rd Congress as defined following the 1990 decennial census. This is the first Congress defined following the 1990 decennial census and, therefore, illustrates the most significant changes of the decade, including the reapportionment of the U.S. House of Representatives. Congressional district boundaries following governmental unit boundaries such as an incorporated place of a minor civil division, are illustrated using symbology identified in the map legend. Wherever possible, features used as congressional district boundaries are identified by their feature name or their feature type. The Census Bureau may produce subsequent atlases if court ordered or State mandated redistricting creates new congressional district boundaries. The Atlas is sold by the Superintendent of Documents (stock no. 003-024-08683-2; \$42).

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and total water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for Puerto Rico, the entire United States, the Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories under U.S. jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the Redistricting Data file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area included in TIGER. For example, a map for a particular municipio could show the distribution of the voting age population by block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files (released on tape and CD-ROM) contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes

for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP Codes for each side of street segments that have city-style (house number/street name) addresses; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information. The 1992 version also includes school district codes, 1990 census urbanized area codes, codes for districts of the 103rd Congress, and address range coverage expanded to include all areas that have city-style addresses.

TIGER/GICS™ file is another extract. This file contains a total of 12 files, organized on a national or State-by-State basis, for a variety of geographic entities, such as metropolitan areas and their components as of the 1990 census, 1990 census urbanized areas and their components, American Indian and Alaska Native areas and their related states and counties, as well as more familiar entities including counties with their county subdivisions and places. This file contains high-level geographic names, codes, and relationship information. It can be used to link geographic entity names to the codes in the TIGER/Line™, TIGER/SDTS™ and other TIGER extract files. It also contains 1990 census population and housing counts, population density (CD-ROM version only, but can be calculated using the tape version), and area measurement information (including land area, total water area and separate measurements for each of the four components of water—Inland, Great Lakes, Coastal, and Territorial), as well as the latitude and longitude for an internal point within each geography entity. The TIGER/GICS™ also includes corrections to names for selected entities and corrections to the FIPS 55 codes for county subdivisions and places. The first 300 characters of each record in this file are the same as those in the Data Dictionary for the Summary Tape Files; and additional 100 characters provide the above mentioned corrections and components of water. Listings of the files in the TIGER/GICS™ may be offered. Call Customer Services at 301-763-4100.

Other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Census Tract Comparability™ file and TIGER/UA Limit file, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a

comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (Part A, Text: stock no. 003-024-08574-7, \$11. Part B, Glossary: stock no. 003-024-08679-4, \$5.50.)

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program for Puerto Rico.* A free report describing 1990 census products for Puerto Rico, comparing 1990 products with those of the 1980 census, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products for the States, comparing 1990 products with those of the 1980 census, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Maps and More.* A free, tabloid-size booklet that describes the geographic entities for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. The booklet provides information on the types of geographic entities, how their boundaries are established, and how they relate to each other. It also covers how these entities differ among the censuses and surveys and describes the geographic products available from the Census Bureau. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and redistricting counts. It does not deal directly with Puerto Rico geography and census products, but it should still be of help in redistricting. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of

the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and the New York regional office, which serves Puerto Rico. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (FAX number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Management Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contact—

New York, NY 212-264-4730

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to Puerto Rico, all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. Data centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. The lead agency of the Puerto Rico data center program is the Junta de Planificación, Centro Gubernamental Minillas, P.O. Box 41119, San Juan, PR 00940-9985, telephone 809-728-4430. For a list of all State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Census Information Center (CIC)—The CIC program provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through the project, five nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the program, write to the Census Information Center Branch, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries in the United States, Puerto Rico, and other areas that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing for Puerto Rico, the United States, the Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories under U.S. jurisdiction. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data for the United States and sometimes Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

Statistical activities of the Census Bureau relevant to Puerto Rico are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics on payroll and number of establishments by employment-size class for municipalities.

Agriculture Census

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the municipio level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. territories.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base, which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. **Content of the 1990 Census of Puerto Rico**

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Age
Marital status

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Plumbing facilities
Condominium status
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of owned unit or rent paid
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry
Education—enrollment and attainment
Birthplace of parents
Migration (residence in 1985)
U.S. residency and activity during last 10 years
Ability to read and write
Ability to speak Spanish and English
Veteran status
Disability
Fertility
Vocational training

Economic characteristics:

Employment and unemployment
Place of work and commuting to work
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Work experience and income in 1989

Housing

Farm residence
Year householder moved into residence
Year structure built
Type of construction
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Number of bedrooms and number of bathrooms
Type of water heater
Cooking fuel
Complete kitchen facilities
Air conditioning
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Shelter costs, including utilities
Condition of housing unit

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports for Puerto Rico

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1-53	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	Puerto Rico	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, household relationship, units in structure, number of rooms, plumbing facilities, tenure, value of home or monthly rent, and vacancy characteristics	Puerto Rico, its municipios, barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places
1990 CPH-2-53	Population and Housing Unit Counts	Puerto Rico	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	Puerto Rico, its municipios, barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, places, metropolitan areas (MSA's/ PMSA's and CMSA), urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural, and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan residence)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	For Puerto Rico, one report will be published for each MSA/ PMSA, and one for the non-metropolitan balance	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Statistics presented in a geographic hierarchy of MSA/PMSA-municipio-place of 10,000 or more inhabitants-census tract/block numbering area (BNA)
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5-53	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	Puerto Rico	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Puerto Rico, its municipios, barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1-53	General Population Characteristics	Puerto Rico	Detailed statistics on age, sex, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Puerto Rico; its municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 1,000 or more inhabitants; and summary geographic areas
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2-53	Social and Economic Characteristics	Puerto Rico	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Puerto Rico (including summaries such as urban and rural); municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/ PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; and barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 2,500 or more inhabitants

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports for Puerto Rico—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1-53	General Housing Characteristics	Puerto Rico	Detailed statistics on units in structure, plumbing facilities, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Puerto Rico, its municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 1,000 or more inhabitants; and summary geographic areas
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2-53	Detailed Housing Characteristics	Puerto Rico	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Puerto Rico; municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 2,500 or more inhabitants; and summary geographic areas

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files for Puerto Rico

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ²	Puerto Rico and its component areas in hierarchical sequence down to the block group level. Summaries also tabulated for whole barrios-pueblos and barrios, whole subbarrios, whole places, whole census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), and whole block groups
	B ²	Puerto Rico and its component areas in hierarchical sequence down to the block level. Data also provided for metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and CMSA), UA's, and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	Data for census tracts/BNA's in metropolitan areas and in the remainder of Puerto Rico in a geographic hierarchy of municipios--places of 10,000 or more inhabitants--census tract/BNA. It also presents census tract/BNA summaries for split tracts/BNA's
	B	Puerto Rico; municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 1,000 or more inhabitants; and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	Puerto Rico and its subareas in hierarchical sequence down to the block group level. Separate summaries provided for metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and a CMSA), UA's, whole barrios-pueblos and barrios, whole subbarrios, whole places, whole census tracts/BNA's, and whole block groups
STF 4 (Sample)	A	Data for census tracts/BNA's in metropolitan areas and in the remainder of Puerto Rico in a geographic hierarchy of municipios--places of 10,000 or more inhabitants--census tract/BNA. It also presents census tract/BNA summaries for split tracts/BNA's
	B	Puerto Rico; municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 2,500 or more inhabitants; and summary geographic areas

Note: STF 420 Place of Work 20 Destinations File for Puerto Rico. This is a new file for 1990. Comparable data were included as part of STF 4 in 1980, but for 1990 this is a separate file and must be ordered and purchased separately from STF 4. The file contains 20 place of work destinations for each municipio, barrio-pueblo or barrio, place of 10,000 or more persons, and census tract or block numbering area. The geographic level of the destinations varies. A destination may be a place, municipio, balance of municipio, metropolitan area, or balance of metropolitan area.

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for States, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents an extract of STF 1B.

³Also available on microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products for Puerto Rico

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Special Supplementary Report—Detailed Population and Housing Characteristics	A series of cross-tabulations of detailed population and housing data	Puerto Rico
Puerto Rico Redistricting Data Project	Counts for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units (total, occupied, and vacant). Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	Puerto Rico, municipios, barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, places, census tracts/block numbering areas, block groups, blocks, and voting districts
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File	This special computer tape file will provide sample census data to support affirmative action planning for equal employment opportunity. The file will contain tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age. These data also will be cross-tabulated by sex	Municipios, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	This file will provide summary statistics for Puerto Rico migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of origin, codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	Municipios
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	<p data-bbox="1000 940 1423 980">Municipio groups or smaller areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants</p> <p data-bbox="1000 1009 1462 1029">MA's that will be used in the 1990 census</p>
<p data-bbox="67 940 263 980">5 Percent—PUMS Municipio Groups</p> <p data-bbox="67 1009 282 1059">1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)</p>		
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

3

3
3
3
3
3

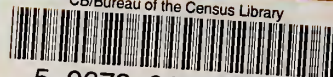
3
3
3

APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/ Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are municipio-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of municipios, municipio subdivisions, and places. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

CB/Bureau of the Census Library



5 0673 01022355 3